

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 2007/02/08: CIA-RDP82-00850R000200070022-8

14 APRIL 1980

(FOUO 8/80)

3

1 OF 1

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

JPRS L/9029

14 April 1980

USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

(FOUO 8/80)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

For further information on report content
call (703) 351-2938 (economic); 3468
(political, sociological, military); 2726
(life sciences); 2725 (physical sciences).

COPYRIGHT LAWS AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING OWNERSHIP OF
MATERIALS REPRODUCED HEREIN REQUIRE THAT DISSEMINATION
OF THIS PUBLICATION BE RESTRICTED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

JPRS L/9029

14 April 1980

USSR REPORT
MILITARY AFFAIRS
(FOUO 8/80)

CONTENTS	PAGE
Book Excerpts: Pre-Draft Military-Patriotic Training (Yu. Vasyutin, V. Krivorotenko; S POL'ZOY DLYA VOYENNOGO DELA, 1978)	1
Problems of Troop Indoctrination (S. K. Il'in; PROBLEMY VOINSKOGO VOSPITANIYA, 1979)	36
Moral Aspects of Military Duty (A. S. Milovidov; KOMMUNISTICHESKAYA MORAL' I VOINSKIY DOIG, 1979)	71

- a -

[III - USSR - 4 FOUO]

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

BOOK EXCERPTS: PRE-DRAFT MILITARY-PATRIOTIC TRAINING

Moscow S POL'ZOY DLYA VOYENNOGO DELA in Russian 1978 signed to press 30 Nov 78 pp 1-4, 58-84, 125-143

[Table of Contents, Introduction, Chapter 3 and appendices 1-11 of book by Yu. Vasyutin and V. Krivorotenko]

[Excerpts] Title Page:

Title: S. POL'ZOY DLYA VOYENNOGO DELA (With Benefit for Military Affairs)

Publisher: "Molodaya Gvardiya"

Place and year of publication: Moscow 1978

Signed to Press Date: 30 Nov 78

Number of Copies Published: 50,000

Number of Pages: 144

Brief Description:

The book casts light upon the work of Komsomol organizations in the military patriotic indoctrination of youth. The authors acquaint readers with the Leninist propositions on defending the socialist homeland and with the history of the Komsomol's military patriotic work. Today's work by Komsomol organizations in preparing youth to defend the motherland occupying the main place in the book. Instructional methods recommendations for organizing and conducting individual measures and for the work in general are given. The work is intended for the general Komsomol aktiv and the immediate organizers of military patriotic work.

Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Chapter 1. An Honorable Duty-- A Sacred Obligation.....	5

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

V. I. Lenin on the socialist homeland and the preparation of youth to defend it	77
The pages of heroic history.....	11
On the essence of and need for military patriotic indoctrination.....	22
Chapter 2: In a Spirit of Readiness for a Great Deed.....	28
Traditions live forever.....	--
Komsomol guardianship.....	49
Chapter 3. Patriots Are Not Born.....	58
The Children are playing "war".....	--
Give access to military science.....	68
Chapter 4. Teach Military Affairs in a Real Way.....	85
Basic Military training.....	--
A military sports camp.....	92
Ready to work and defend.....	99
Today an inductee--tomorrow a soldier.....	104
Chapter 5. The Success of the Affair in Organization.....	109
Appendices.....	125

Introduction

The Leninist policy of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems runs all through the foreign policy activity of the Communist Party and Soviet government. The Peace Program developed during the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses was the shining realization of these ideas.

Our country's workers and Soviet youth are supporting with enthusiasm and pride our party's highly principled class policy which is aimed at creating favorable foreign policy conditions for constructing communism in our country, strengthening socialist cooperation in every way possible and helping in every way possible people who are struggling for their social and national liberation, for a relaxation in international tensions, and for the safeguarding of their peace and security.

At the same time even under the conditions of relaxing tensions, the most reactionary imperialist circles are continuing to construct aggressive plans and do not wish to depart from their anti-Soviet and anticommunist goals. The nature of imperialism remains an aggressive one. As a result of this the threat of new wars, including a world war, breaking out remains.

Soviet youth have an honorable duty and a sacred obligation --to strengthen our state's defensive capabilities and be ready to defend the socialist motherland and fraternal socialist countries. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Supreme Soviet Presidium has pointed out that peaceableness and a readiness to give a reliable rebuff to aggression have been merged together in our policy.*

The new Constitution of the USSR has become a witness of the party's enormous attention toward questions on further strengthening the country's defensive capabilities. For the first time, a special chapter on defending the socialist homeland -- in which the defense of socialist accomplishments was declared to be the task of all the people-- was introduced into the fundamental law.

Military patriotic indoctrination has become an important component of ideological work. The unparalleled exploit of the Soviet people during the years of the civil and Great Patriotic wars, their mass heroism, their unprecedented endurance and steadfastness, and their readiness to give their lives for the motherland--all these qualities of our people which amazed the entire world, did not arise by themselves. They are the result of our party's herculean work in the ideological and political indoctrination of Soviet citizens and of the very skilfully organized military patriotic work in which the Komsomol--which is now celebrating its 60th anniversary--took an active part.

Such high qualities as faithfulness to the party's cause and to the heroic traditions of senior generations, wholehearted love for the motherland, and hatred for its enemies must be persistently and painstakingly inculcated in the youth who must construct communism and defend the fatherland.

Being continually prepared and ready for the armed defense of the socialist homeland is the sacred duty of Soviet youth. When speaking at the extraordinary Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, B. N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, said: "Soviet youth are ready at the first call of the party to rise to the defense of our fatherland, to to fight, be victorious, and -- if necessary--give their most precious possession, their life, for the motherland." The Komsomol's enormous military patriotic work, whose basis is the immortal Leninist teachings on the defense of the socialist homeland, is behind these words.

Military patriotic indoctrination -- this is a complex problem in which the moral, political, military, technical, and physical training of the rising generation have been inseparably merged.

Questions on the military patriotic indoctrination of youth under modern conditions were thoroughly analyzed during the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th Komsomol congresses. The 16th Komsomol Congress incorporated a special addition into the Leninist Komsomol regulation: "... to strengthen the might of the USSR armed forces, to study military affairs." During the

*Cf. L. I. Brezhnev, "Leninskim Kursom" [A Leninist Course], Vol 3, p 56.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

congresses, special military patriotic indoctrination sections functioned, recommendations were developed, and specific measures were outlined. In 1965 and 1972, these problems were the subject of a special analysis during Komsomol Central Committee plenums.

This book tells how Komsomol organizations under the direction of the CPSU participate in strengthening the USSR's defensive capabilities and in preparing youth for military service, and about military patriotic indoctrination forms and methods. Along with a lot of factual material the work contains an analysis of the system for military patriotic work in the Komsomol and examines the question of a complex approach to it. One would like to hope that, being the first original training handbook on military patriotic indoctrination, the book will not be treated with indifference by the general readership or Komsomol workers--military patriotic work activists--those for whom it is primarily intended.

Chapter 3. Patriots Are Not Born

The Children Are Playing "War"

"Zarnitsa" -- a favorite game of the Pioneers

During the last decade, our Pioneers have been fascinated by the "Zarnitsa" military sports game. Annually, more than eight million individuals participate in this game. Today's young armymen do not study the glorious history of the Soviet army and navy only from books, films, and stories. They perform marches to the sites of former battles and fights, study military affairs, master small arms and different military specialties, and compete in strength and dexterity.

"Zarnitsa" enjoys a lot of popularity among the Pioneers and schoolboys since it helps them to know more about our Soviet army and to understand more thoroughly such concepts as an heroic exploit and patriotism and it develops in the children a desire to truly prepare for service in the Soviet armed forces and defend the motherland. The military sports game helps to realize the basic content of one of the laws for Soviet Union Pioneers: "A Pioneer reveres the memory of fallen warriors and prepares to become a defender of the Motherland."

The statute, "On the All-Union Pioneer Military Sports Game 'Zarnitsa'" testifies to this. It says that the All-Union Pioneer Military Sports Game "Zarnitsa" has as its goals:

-- the Pioneers' and schoolboys study of V. I. Lenin's life and work, the history of the Communist Party and Soviet government, the Leninist Komsomol, the Pioneer organization, and the USSR armed forces;

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

-- the further improvement of military patriotic work in Pioneer detachments and troops, publicizing Leninist precepts on defending the socialist homeland among the Pioneers and schoolboys, instilling Soviet patriotism and a readiness to perform their duty to the motherland;

-- instilling in Pioneers and schoolboys a responsible attitude toward studies, conscientious discipline and such attitudes as will, boldness, resourcefulness, decisiveness, comradeship, friendship, and a sense of collectivism;

-- active involvement of each Pioneer and schoolboy in the all-union march to sites of the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat and work glory, familiarization with the traditions of the Soviet armed forces, strengthening friendship with the fighting men;

-- the Pioneers' and schoolboys' acquisition of military technical knowledge, abilities and skills; training them on protecting against weapons of mass destruction;

-- the active passing of the GTO SSSR [Ready to Work For and Defend the USSR] set of physical exercises norms and requirements by each participant in the game;

--the participation of Pioneer troops in all-union contests, the preparation of the young army men to participate in the "Orlenok" all-union Komsomol military sports game.

It is difficult to overestimate the role of school Komsomol committees in the organization and conduct of the "Zarnitsa" game. Tamara Ivanovna Sitnikova, manager of the teaching department for non-class work in Ulan-Ude's School No. 40 says: "All preparatory work in our school falls on Komsomol members and the Komsomol committee. All the same, the basis of the game is the children's independence.

The Pioneer troop council is at the center of all the organizational and mass work. The right to form a battalion of young armymen from Pioneers and schoolboys and select its commander, deputy chief and staff members and recommend them to a general meeting of the young armymen, belongs to the council. The council of the Pioneer detachment, which organizes a detachment of young armymen and provides the necessary help in its work, is a militant helper for the troop council."

The organizers try to arrange all the work with a consideration for the Pioneers' age peculiarities and the continuity and long range outlook in the use of work forms and methods. Practices which have taken shape show that a battalion of young armymen is formed from Pioneers and schoolboys in the 5th-8th classes. With regards to Pioneers in the 3d-4th classes, they simply prepare to become young armymen, and general preparatory work is performed with them. R. Argunov, commander of the "Zarnitsa" oblast military sports

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

game, shares his experience: "In the detachments of Volgogradskaya Oblast young fighting men, each young fighting man selects and does that which fascinates him most. You like to make something--build models of weapons and equipment. You are fascinated by radio equipment--study a portable radio set and field telephone, learn to use them with the Morse and other codes. You are interested in the romance of reconnaissance--study observation and camouflage methods, learn to draw with a pencil what has been observed. During "Zarnitsa", he who simply loves to draw or write verses, puts out operational newsheets and writes the journal of his young armyman's battalion or detachment. Each one does all this not only for himself but for everyone because the entire detachment and even the battalion need his skills and abilities during the game."

Pioneer troop and detachment councils, Pioneer "Zarnitsa" commanders and staffs and school Komsomol committees need experienced helpers and teachers. They, of course, exist in each school. For example, in the schools of the hero city of Novorosiysk they are Soviet army and navy veterans; the officers and soldiers of the local military unit; those who are in the reserves or retired; military commissariat and civil defense staff officers; DOSAAF. Physical Culture and Sports Committee, Red Cross and Red Crescent, Council of voluntary fire departments, GAI [State Vehicle Inspection] workers and activists; and Komsomol production personnel. They are consultants, instructors, umpires, chairmen of organizational committees, etc.

The content of the work with the young armymen is multifaceted. One of the most important directions is ideological and patriotic work which has been called upon to assist each young armyman in the performance of the Solemn Promise and Pioneer laws, and instill a feeling of patriotism and citizenship, a readiness to perform his duty, boldness, resoluteness, independence, collectivism and creativity.

One of the most important forms of this work in Rostovskaya Oblast are marches to sites of the Soviet people's combat and work glory. All young armymen are active participants in the "My Motherland--the USSR" Expedition. The children have made more than 450 marches. Each detachment has its own assignment.

The Rostovskiy Komsomol obkom continually tries to vary patriotic work forms. For this reason, the Komsomol obkom, television and the KOMSOMOLETS youth newspaper periodically conduct television contests, in which thousands of young armymen, Pioneers and schoolboys take part. From the completeness and accuracy of answers to the following questions, the organizers of the television contests are convinced of the children's enormous capacity for work and their desire to be really prepared to defend the motherland:

--Who of the age group was the first to complete an exploit similar to the exploit of Aleksandr Matrosov, and when?

-- Name the members of Nikolay Gastello's crew, what decorations did the motherland award them?

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

--What do you know about the battles for the liberation of our city and villages from the German fascist occupiers? Write down where you found this information.

-- Whose name does your detachment bear? Tell about this individual.

-- How many finals were in the "Zarnitsa" All Union Game, and where were they conducted? Who was the winner in the oblast finals

-- What is the main task of civil defense?

-- Name the branches and services which form the USSR armed forces.

-- What regulations are in effect in the USSR armed forces and whom do they affect?

-- Why is the performance of guard duty considered the performance of a combat mission?

An important direction in "Zarnitsa" work is the young army men's general training. Drill, firing, hiking, and physical training and a knowledge of civil defense basic elements are a component part of this training. All this knowledge is given during systematic training and persistent training sessions. They are demonstrated during games on the ground and in rayon, oblast, republic and all-union competitions for the best young army men detachments.

In accordance with the thesis and work experience which has taken shape in young army men battalions, the games are held three times in the autumn, winter and spring. Rayon, city and district finals are held annually before 1 June. The staffs of the battalions sum up the results of all sections in the young army men's training, determine the winners for the end of each stage, and send reports to higher headquarters. With regard to the reports of battalion staffs on the carrying out of the orders of the all-union game commander, they are sent to rayon and city staffs and also to the editors of the PIONERSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper.

The results of oblast, kray and republic games are summed up during the corresponding "Zarnitsa" finals no less than once every two years. Oblast, kray and republic "Zarnitsa" staffs send their reports and dispatches on the carrying out of the commander's orders and recommendations for awards to Moscow, to the main headquarters of the all-union game.

The local and the main "Zarnitsa" staffs have their own high awards. Young army men detachments are awarded appropriate local headquarters certificates and badges, and young army men who are participants in the all-union game final--badges and certificates. Young army men who have distinguished themselves the most are awarded the "For Excellence" Medal. The participants in

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

the civil defense relay race are awarded "Prepared for Civil Defense" badges. The large "For the Victor" medal is a collective award of the main staff. It is attached to the banner of the Pioneer troop.

"Orlenok" selects the height

This is still a very young game. In 1972, the Komsomol Central Committee and the USSR Ministry of Education approved the experience from the work of the Volgogradskaya, Krymskaya, and Mogilevskaya oblast Komsomol organizations in conducting a military sports game for upperclassmen. A new all-union military sports game, "Orlenok", for upperclass students in general education schools and students in professional and technical institutions and secondary special training establishments was born. Its most important goals are:

-- improving the work of instilling Soviet patriotism and a readiness to defend the accomplishments of the socialist homeland in young men and women;

-- the active involvement of all teenagers in the all-union march to sites of the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat and work glory;

-- the practical reinforcement of basic military training knowledge the attraction of teenagers to classes in sports sections, military technical circles, departments, and universities for a future fighting man;

--the successful preparation for and passing of the norms in the "Ready to Work for and Defend the USSR" all union set of exercises;

--enlisting game participants in the improvement of the material base, the equipping of military study rooms, and the construction of sports area complexes, combined arms obstacle courses, shooting ranges, etc.

How does "Orlenok" differ from "Zarnitsa"? What is the value of this game for us? Here is the opinion of G. T. Beregovoy, honored test pilot, USSR cosmonaut, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, and commander of the "Orlenok" all-union Komsomol military sports game.

"... I became acquainted with many young lads during the finals. I now know that Sasha Subbotin, a student in the ninth "B" of Alamedinskaya Secondary School No. 1 in the Kirgiz SSR, is fascinated by romantic fiction. Oskar Il'tner of that class is an excellent shooter. Borya Bordashov is strong in mathematics. Olya Kurennaya plays the accordion. Tima Primachev loves to draw. Ira Matyukhina doesn't sing badly. Volodya Kondratenko reads a lot. Sasha Grashin is fascinated by the animal and vegetable world. Yura Kiskin is a calm and even tempered individual. A thirst for knowledge unites all these children who have different interests. It is necessary to learn this. One cannot hold out a ticket and, having answered a question, receive a rating of "adult individual." It is only possible to become an adult in

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

deeds. Just as "Zarnitsa" is for the Pioneers, "Orlenok" is for Komsomol members. However, the "Orlenok" participants must be able to win not only on the "field of battle" but also in daily life. One of the important jobs of "Orlenok" participants is to help "Zarnitsa" participants. "Orlenok" and "Zarnitsa" are not two remote stars--they are two rungs on one ladder. A Pioneer becomes a Komsomol member The "Orlenok" Komsomol military sports game is closely linked with basic military training. In all ways, it contributes to strengthening the knowledge and raising the results in basic military training. Since the game has appeared, there are no students, who are not making general progress in this subject, among upperclassmen in the schools, professional and technical institutions, technical institutes in the Bashkirskaya ASSR, the Altayskiy Kray, and the Gor'kovskaya, Svervlovskaya, Kaliningradskaya, Penzenskaya, and many other oblasts.

Here is what one of the winners in the Orlovskiy "Zarnitsa" finals, Yu. Gorskiy--secretary of the Komsomol organization in School No. 1 and deputy commander for political affairs in the "Orlenok" battalion, has said in addition to what has already been said:

"We said farewell quite recently to the red-tie 'Zarnitsa' and now we are continuing its march with those who are becoming adults and who are ready for new tests of muscle strength, will power, sharpness of wit, and bravery. What has 'Zarnitsa' given up? Trained groups of reconnaissance personnel and medical team members, commanders and riflemen, cooks and signalmen. But now, having grown up, we often hear 'The young lads will soon be serving....' Therefore, there are other requirements for the 'Orlenok' participants. They are already preinductees, future fighting men who must be able to do everything in the series."

Thus, the opinion of the game commander and the ordinary soldier boil down to the fact that the new military sports game, "Orlenok" is a new step from the simple to the complex, from a large game to life.

Pupils from the 8th and 10th classes, students in professional and technical institutions and technical institutes, as well as young workers and kolkhoz members take part in the "Orlenok" game. Headquarters and subunits are created in training establishments and at basic military training centers in order to organize and conduct the game.

A subunit is formed from no less than 15-20 people. In each Komsomol organization there can be an unlimited number of subunits. A headquarters is formed in a battalion and a commander, Komsomol group organizer, master sergeant, operational messenger, medical instructor, scout, signalman and riflemen are designated in a subunit. Each subunit has its own emblem and name. At first, the military sports game is held right in the training establishments, at enterprises, in rayons and cities. Next, oblast and all-union "Orlenok" game finals are conducted. Mandatory conditions are to keep a subunit diary with descriptions of march routes and operations carried out, receive the GTO badge, and master the military specialty prescribed for that school, training establishment and training center.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

The summing up of the results for all the types of competitions and the basic sections in the training of the game participants and the determination of winners, including the best subunits are also provided for when summing up the final tactical game on the ground. Paramilitary relay races are held between subunits and battalions. The best ones represent their battalions at rayon and city "Orlenok" finals where contests are held for the title "Best in a Military Specialty" (surveyor, scout, signalman, corpsman, shooter, etc.). The strongest subunits participate respectively in oblast, kray, republic and all-union rallies. Subunits, which have distinguished themselves in the "Orlenok" game are awarded honor certificates and memorial prizes by the establishment organizers who held the games.

The "Rubezh" summer paramilitary game was a real test of strength for the young lads. During it, they took part in tactical maneuvers, searched for assigned defense lines using maps and compasses, destroyed "targets" with rifle fire, threw "grenades" into "trenches", crossed "contaminated sectors" and helped the "wounded."

Many of the "Orlenok" lads who enthusiastically participated in the game, are serving today at missile consoles, on ships and at the remote frontiers of our country; they are studying in military schools; they are mastering the specialties of military doctor, pilot, radio operator, tanker, and surveyor.

"Orlenok" continues its upward flight. It is not a one-time incidental measure but a mass form of the continuous work to indoctrinate youth and develop initiative and creativity in them.

Give Access to Military Science

The University of a future fighting man

An important help in publicizing Leninist ideas about defending the socialist homeland and military knowledge are the clubs, faculties and universities for future fighting men that are formed on the basis of officers clubs, city and rayon cultural clubs, and industrial enterprise clubs. Such associations, as is known, do not replace training points, but together with them, by supplementing them, serve as a basis for preparing worthy replacements for the Soviet armed forces.

As a rule, classes in these clubs and universities for a future fighting man are conducted by the forces of the local party and Komsomol aktiv, unit commanders and political workers, military commissariat officers, scientific and cultural figures, teachers, and generals, admirals and officers who are in the reserves or retired.

Different work forms have been successfully combined in the Gomel'skiy peoples university for military patriotic indoctrination -- this provides an opportunity to link general theoretical problems with the practical preparation of youth for military service. Experience propagandists, who

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

have gone through the rigorous school of war and army service and who take into consideration the distinctive features of the audience and the age of the university's students, speak here.

The university's work is revealed by the lecture, "The Defense of the Socialist Homeland Is the High and Honorable Duty of Each USSR Citizen." The Leninist precepts about the armed defense of the Socialist homeland, the revolutionary and combat traditions of the Soviet people and their armed forces and the concept of Soviet patriotism are revealed in subsequent lectures and its sources are demonstrated. Each of the lectures by a combat officer grey with age, by a war or work veteran becomes a true lesson of courage for the future fighting men.

The university's students go to a military unit where they meet excellent soldiers in combat and political training and visit barracks, Leninist rooms, training classrooms, and the firing range. They are told about the purpose of the combat equipment and how to service it. The operation of radio sets and training mock-ups is demonstrated. They are trusted not only with observing the firing of combat weapons but also with performing simple firing exercises themselves.

During the classes in the university, its students learn about the requirements of the new law on universal military service, the combat journey and heroic traditions of the Red Banner Belorussian Military District in which many inductees will have occasion to serve.

The preinductees who had been assembled in one of the classes, became acquainted with and took a great interest in an exhibit in which radio sets, ships and airplane models, weapons, aqualungs, masks, fins, and racing cars were represented. The hospitable hosts-- the DOSAAF obkom workers--told about DOSAAF's role in strengthening the country's defensive capabilities; and V. Lukomskiy, the Belorussian parachute sport champion, V. Fedoseye, a racing driver, and V. Suprun, a radio operator, answered questions on the development of technical types of sports.

The doors of the oblast defense club and the motor, flying sports, and radio clubs were opened to the students. Here, the young lads inspected the equipment and talked with the professors and instructors. They learned about the kind of specialists the defense society prepares for the armed forces. Then, the preinductees were sent to the rifle sports club where they competed in firing accurately.

Patriotic associations

During recent years patriotic associations have been widely spread among workers, pupils and students.

... For several years now, those who are entering the School of Young Fliers and Cosmonauts imeni Yu. A. Gagarin which is attached to the Orenburskoye

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Higher Military School for Fliers have had to pass a critical contest-- everyone just as in a real school. Only upperclassmen are accepted here. Each one who enters must have a recommendation from the city Komsomol committee and a reference from the class leader. After individual discussions, the youth are listed as students based on medical findings.

Its own rituals and traditions have taken shape in the school: an oath is taken, there is a regulation, uniform and of course, a marching song in which the words sound like a slogan: "Young Gagarinites, sons of the country of heroes, we believe that we will visit the remote planets. We are studying in a school of illustrious heroes and will dedicate our exploits to the homeland."

The young fliers and cosmonauts study in accordance with a two-year program developed by the school's departments. They study the history of aviation and cosmonautics, the physical components of an airplane and engine, the elements of aviation medicine and the radio technical service; they are acquainted with armed forces regulations; they fly as navigators in AN-2 aircraft; they make parachute jumps; they live in a military sports camp during the summer period; and they make marches to sites of the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat and work glory.

In accordance with tradition, photographs taken near the unfurled Red Banner are presented to the best students in the youth military patriotic school on Cosmonaut's Day during a ceremonial evening get-together. That same day, the Komsomol obkom and the school's command element send thank-you letters to the students' parents. The school has been repeatedly awarded the temporary Komsomol Central Committee Red Banner for the best arrangement of military patriotic indoctrination.

Here is how the youth military patriotic school, which has been organized by the Komsomol Volgogradskiy Rayon Committee and the Moscow Higher Military General Command School in the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, organizes the work. This school has acquired special importance in preparing youth for service in the armed forces and in instilling in the young lads a love for military service and the profession of a Soviet officer, and in the professional orientation of juveniles, their preparation for entry into military schools, and their moral, will and physical training (cf. Appendix No. 7).

The structure and training and indoctrination process in the school is in accordance with the model statute, "On Youth Military Patriotic Schools" which was approved by the Komsomol Central Committee on 13 August 1966.

The Komsomol rayon committee and educational organs in accordance with an agreement with the school's command element and political section announce before the beginning of the training year the candidates admitted to the military patriotic school through the Komsomol committees in general educational schools. Admission conditions are brought to the latter's attention during meetings with the secretaries of the schools' Komsomol organizations.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

During this period, a lot of explanatory work is conducted in secondary schools. Officers and students from the school and Great Patriotic War veterans address upperclassmen in the schools of Moscow's Volgogradskiy Rayon. In addition, about 150 of the school's students address all rayon schools on Soviet Army Day, Missile Troop and Artillery Day and other armed forces holidays. During these evening get-togethers, children are told in an interesting and easily understood way about the glorious heroic traditions of the Soviet armed forces, the combat journey of the school, the goals and tasks of the school, and the conditions for admission to it. Visiting the school's museum brings colossal benefit to the upperclassmen. On open door days, the youth are acquainted with the life and living conditions of the students, and models of equipment and weapons are demonstrated to them. Youth, who have expressed a desire to become young students in the school, submit an application addressed to the school's chief, to the admissions commission; a Komsomol character reference from the school's Komsomol committee, witnessed by the Komsomol Rayon committee; an extract from the progress table, and two photographs.

In order to organize admissions, the Komsomol rayon committee and the school's command element and political section create and maintain an admissions commission which includes the chief of the school, the deputy school chief for teaching affairs, the assistant chief of the political section for Komsomol affairs, and the manager of the Komsomol rayon committee's sports and mass defense work section.

The commission thoroughly discusses each candidate and decides the question of admission by a show of hands.

The determining factors in the selection of 10th-class students for the youth military patriotic school are:

1. Results in study.
2. Bent for military affairs.
3. Active participation in the work of a school's Komsomol organization.

The decision on acceptance is announced by a school order.

In order to correctly organize training and indoctrinational work, the command element and political section create and maintain a school council which includes:

1. The chief of the school.
2. The deputy for teaching affairs.
3. The platoon commanders.
4. The chief of the Marxist-Leninist department.

In order to discuss and solve the basic questions in working with juveniles, the conducting of instructional methods meetings takes place with the participation of the school's command and teaching element, the school's Komsomol committees, and Komsomol rayon committees. The command element, political

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

section and party and Komsomol organizations of the school pay special attention to selecting the most experienced and literate teaching cadres from among the officers and subunit commanders from among the trained and disciplined students. Officer instructors pay a lot of attention to the professional orientation work with the school's students and to inculcating in the children a sense of pride for the profession of a Soviet army officer. A lecture course, entitled "An Officer -- an Heroic Profession," has been especially introduced.

The training process in the school is organized based on programs designed for a complete two-year period of training. They are developed by the school's training section, taking into consideration the specifics and programs of a general educational school.

During the first training year, classes are conducted from October to June and during the second training year, from September to May once a week for two hours during the evening. Besides purely theoretical classes on regulations and tactical questions, students study basic combat vehicles in a practical way at the school's base; they perform practical firing using automatic weapons at the school's firing range. In addition, classes on the political training of the students are conducted. For example, during the work days of the 25th CPSU Congress, theoretical classes were conducted on the question, "The 25th CPSU Congress on the Role of the USSR Armed Forces." During the summer, students in the first year of training attend an assembly in the school's training center where various practical subjects are worked on under field conditions in accordance with the program.

A common uniform has been established for all students: a jacket with shoulderboards, army type buttons and combined-arms emblems, trousers worn over high boots, black boots, a beret with a star, and an army shirt with a tie.

The instruction in each discipline is conducted in a manner intelligible to juveniles, with the maximum number of practical classes in the classrooms and at the training center of the school. At the end of the first year of training, the young students take final examinations.

The political training of the young lads is conducted according to a training plan compiled so that the programs of secondary schools are not duplicated. While attending camp assemblies, the school's students participate in military games and competitions in military applicable types of sports. Examinations on the knowledge of norms for protecting against weapons of mass destruction and on the performance of the GTO series norms are taken during these games.

A non-regulation Komsomol organization is being created in the school according to an agreement with the Komsomol raykom. Overall direction of the Komsomol organization is exercised by the school's political section together with the Komsomol raykom.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

The results of the final examinations are confirmed by an order of the school chief. Certificates and badges of the youth military patriotic school are presented to the youth, who have completed the military patriotic school, at a ceremonial situation on the school's parade ground before a full formation of the school's students and banners.

In addition, students, who have completed the youth military patriotic school, enjoy by order of the school's chief a preferential right to enter the school imeni the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

The fact that about 400 upperclassmen were drawn to this school was a result of the school's work. Of these, 40 individuals after finishing the general educational school entered and are successfully studying in the Moscow Higher Combined Arms Command School imeni the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. A total of 90 percent of all those who have completed the youth military patriotic school have entered other higher military training establishments. From the letters which arrive in the rayon schools from these schools, it is possible to judge that the former students in the youth military political school are an example of service and training in the schools.

The creation of military patriotic schools contributes to raising the ideological and political maturity of the juveniles, improving the progress of schoolboys in a general educational school, and increasing the public activity of the juveniles. It has a favorable effect on instilling in the young lads Soviet patriotism and pride in the older generation and the profession of an officer in the USSR armed forces, and evokes a desire to link one's life with service in the ranks of the USSR armed forces.

... The chief of the school for young cosmonauts of the Chelyabinskoye Higher Military Aviation Red Banner School for Navigators imeni 50th Anniversary of the Komsomol, Col (Ret) I. I. Ostapuk, says:

"Our school for young cosmonauts is completing its tenth year this year. Young lads from all the city's general educational schools are studying with us. There are several lads from Kopeysk. The classes, just as in other schools for young cosmonauts, are conducted on Sundays. And in other respects, the conditions for admission to our school are the same as in other schools. The program is also a two-year one. The uniform interests many young lads. Here, we differ from the others somewhat. Whereas tankers and vehicle drivers have khaki colored shirts, we -- as aviators-- have navy blue jackets, overseas caps with air force emblems and black trousers with stripes. However, the matter, of course, is not only in the uniform. Those who have been in love with the sky since childhood, whom the blue spaces beckon, come to us. Our pupils study aviation equipment, airplane flying, radio technology, and military affairs. Of course, they have still not had an occasion to fly, we have no flying practice. However, during the school's second course, the 10th-class students who are 17 years old, are permitted to jump with a parachute. Of course, they at first undergo parachute training on the ground and then they perform three jumps each and receive a parachutist's badge. There are four detachments in our school. The

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

detachment commanders are students in the school. Instructors from the flight training section conduct the classes. They are experienced officers -- for example, N. Kiselev, S. Bak, N. Kicha, and others. During the time the school has existed we have already turned out more than one hundred graduates. The majority of them entered our school. Letters from those who have finished the school and who are now flying often come to me. Who knows, perhaps those, who are today's pupils in the school for young cosmonauts, will conquer cosmic distances in the near future...."

There is one other type of military patriotic formation -- detachments of young friends of the border guards. They provide a lot of help to the border troops in defending our motherland's frontiers, and participate in the performance of patrol and observation work and in the checking on the rules of border work conditions. Such a detachment of young friends of the border guards has been operating for about ten years in Leninakan in the Armenian SSR. Annually, its pupils disperse along the roads of life. However, new ones come, and the slogan of the first members of the detachment of young friends of the border guards, "Be, like Dzerzhinskiy, honest and bold, demonstrate loyalty to the homeland by deeds!", continues to unite the young patriots.

The holding of meetings, political classes and friendship rallies at frontier posts; acceptance into the Pioneers; and the presenting of Komsomol cards in rooms of combat glory have become a good tradition. Using examples from the life of F. E. Dzerzhinskiy, the heroic journey of the Soviet border troops and the daily life of frontier posts, they instill a sense of responsibility for the safety of our borders in the young friends of the border guards. The young border guards have many interesting things. The youths learn to assemble in minutes upon a combat alert, run quickly, orient themselves well on the ground, deftly overcome obstacles, climb the rocky ledges of mountains, and fire accurately.

This detachment of young friends of the border troops has an especially honorable title--guards. This title was conferred on it during the first republic rally of young friends of the border troops and young friends of the Soviet army, during which the young friends of the border troops detachment was recognized as the best in Armenia.

The profession of an officer in the Soviet armed forces always stirs teenagers, inductees and preinductees. They try to learn as much as possible about this heroic profession -- defender of the motherland.

Just as in all times, the officer complement is the golden resource of the army and navy. To it belongs the leading role in solving the tasks facing the armed forces. Officers control the troops, organize combat and political training, and train and indoctrinate the fighting men. They are responsible for the combat readiness of the forces to the party and people. From year to year, the stream of youth into military training establishments increases and the make-up of the school-leavers improves. The qualitative replenish-

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

ment of the armed forces with officer personnel depends a lot on the youth's military professional orientation which helps the schoolboys to consciously select the officer profession.

Appendix 1

Norms for Receipt of the
"My Motherland- the USSR "
Badge

"My Motherland - the USSR" badge designation	Route designation	Number of historic excursion sites to study and visit	Note
Bronze	Oblast (kray) route	50	
Silver	Republic (zone) route	50	
Gold	All-Union topical routes (8 routes)	80	One must visit no less than 10 sites on each route

A single republic route, which includes 100 historic excursion sites, has been established for tourist expedition participants who reside in the Armenian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Moldavian and Estonian SSR's. In order to receive the bronze badge, it is necessary to visit 50 sites, and to obtain the silver badge-- 100.

Expedition participants who have the bronze and silver badges and who have carried out the conditions of the expedition acquire the right to receive the gold badge.

Appendix 2

The Regulation on the Moscow-Leningrad-Moscow Automobile Race Which Has Been Dedicated to the 31st Anniversary of the Victory Over Fascist Germany.

Goals and tasks

The mass agitation Moscow-Leningrad-Moscow Automobile Race is being conducted for the purpose of further developing the all-union march of Komsomol members and youth to sites of the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat and

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

work glory. Mass agitation work and the familiarization of the race participants with the country's historical monuments are provided for along the entire length of the automobile race.

The laying of wreaths at the pedestals of those who fell during the years of the Great Patriotic War has been planned.

A meeting of progressive people, shock workers in communist labor and "Krasnyy Bogatyr" personnel with progressive "Krasnyy Treugol'nik" people will be held in Leningrad.

March participants

The participants in the automobile race are Komsomol members, plant youth, DOSAAF members, progressive "Krasnyy Bogatyr" workers, shock workers of communist labor, and the Komsomol committee members.

Leadership of the Automobile Race

The Komsomol Committee of the "Krasnyy Bogatyr" Plant is carrying out the direction, preparation and conduct of the automobile race.

A staff has been created, attached to the Komsomol committee, to organize and to prepare in a qualitative way for the automobile race.

The staff for organizing and conducting it

1. Strunin, Yu.-- formation of the entire column
2. Kotin, V. B. -- relief and equipment
3. Dmitriyev, Yu. N.-- responsible for the technical condition of the vehicles.
4. Meshalkin, A. -- Komsomol raykom
5. Markov, Yu. D. -- column commander (DOSAAF raykom)

Responsible for the overall conduct of the automobile race, secretary of the Komsomol committee
Sharapanov

Estimate for Food and POL Materials for Conducting the Automobile Race

No. in order	Amount of POL materials for one engine for 2,000 km	Amount of POL for 6 engines	Price for 1 liter	Total
1	Gasoline-- 140 liters	840 liters		
2	Oil-- 7 liters	42 liters		
3	Spare parts, (ropes, rings, etc.)			60 rubles

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Food

For 1 person, 1 ruble, 50 kopeeks X 6 days X 30 participants = 220 rubles

Night lodgings for 1 person, 1 ruble X 4 days X 30 participants -- 120 rubles

Souvenirs, flowers, etc. 150 rubles
Sports stock 200 rubles

Equipment and Stocks for 30 people

1. 4 tourist tents
2. 1 headquarters tent
3. 20 knapsacks (sports bags)
4. a tarpaulin
5. Bad weather gear (mechanics overalls) 20 each
6. Hiking boots 10 pair
7. Training overalls 15 sets
8. Sleeping bags 2 each
9. Mess kits 4 each
(each having: a spoon, mug, bowl)
10. Polyethylene film

Formation of the column

1. Komsomol banner 1 each
2. DOSAAF flags 2 each
3. Pennants for each motorcycle, bus and automobile 10 each
4. Agitation posters 2 each
5. Transparencies 3 each

Appendix 3

The Staff's Work Plan for the March to Sites of the Soviet People's Combat Glory for 1976

Date	Agenda for the staff's meeting	Note on Completion
12 January	1. Approval of the staff's work plan for marches to sites of the Soviet people's combat glory for 1976	
2 February	1. On conducting marches to sites of the Soviet people's combat glory in Podmoskov'ye during the winter period. Listening to reports of the secretaries of Komsomol organizations in workshops,...	

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

	2. Listening to the Komsomol organization's secretary on the preparations for celebrating the 59th anniversary of the Soviet army and navy	
3 April	1. On the preparations for conducting marches during the spring-summer period in honor of the anniversary of Victory Day	
10 May	1. On the preparations and conduct of a tourist rally for march participants	
7 June	1. On the preparation of a plant team to participate in the rayon tourist rally for march participants. 2. Listening to the secretaries of Komsomol organizations about the participation of youth in the marches to sites of the Soviet people's combat glory.	
9 August	1. On the results of conducting the plant rally for march participants.	
4 October	1. Listening to the report of Komsomol organization secretaries about the program and routes for marches to sites of the Soviet people's glory in 1979.	
13 December	1. Summing up the results of the staff's work for marches to sites of the Soviet people's combat glory during 1976.	

Appendix 4

Patronage work plan of the Komsomol organization of the Moscow Locomotive Repair Plant with a military unit for 1977.

1. Create a patronage commission from representatives of the plant's collective and the fighting men of the unit being looked after.

Period: December
Responsible: Smirnov

2. Participate in a ceremonial meeting of the personnel which is dedicated to the 59th anniversary of the Soviet army.

Period: February
Responsible: Burdin

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

3. Together with the troop unit's fighting men, conduct the holiday evening get-together, "Near a Komsomol Bonfire."

Period: February
Responsible: Aleynikov

4. Conduct a ceremonial meeting, devoted to the passing of the plant's inductees into the ranks of the Soviet army and navy with the participation of the troop unit's excellent soldiers in combat and political training in it.

Period: April
Responsible: Budrin, Boreyko
Palkin

5. Organize a trip by the plant's inductees to the unit being looked after so as to acquaint them with the work and living conditions of the fighting men.

Period: December
Responsible: Burdin

6. Hold a meeting at the plant's Eternal Glory monument, dedicated to the 32d Anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

Period: May
Responsible: Simazhenkov, Aleynikov

7. Hold an exchange of amateur talent concerts during the year

Period: May
Responsible: Palkin

Approved at a meeting of the Moscow Locomotive Repair Plant Komsomol meeting Protocol No. 7 dated 5 January 1977

Komsomol Committee Secretary S. Palkin

Appendix 5

Statute on the organization of the "Orlenok" game in a school, institution, technical school, and training point.

Young boys and girls from 16 to 18 years of age who are studying the basic military training program; students in the 9th - 10th classes of general educational schools, professional and technical schools, secondary special training establishments and working youth, participate in the "Orlenok" Komsomol military sports game.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

The participants in the game are called "Young army men of the "Orlenok" game. Annually at the beginning of the training year, in each class, group and open Komsomol meeting the question of participation in the "Orlenok" game is solved; a platoon and squads are formed; and the commander, platoon commissar and squad commanders are selected.

A battalion or company, depending on the number of classes and groups (up to six classes or groups--a company, more than six -- a battalion), is formed in each school, institution technical school, and enterprise training point.

At a general meeting of the participants, a commander, commissar, chief of staff and staff members for the battalion (company) are selected from their number. They are approved by the Komsomol committee and work under the direction of and are subordinate to the "Orlenok" game rayon staff.

A council of consultants is formed from teachers, war veterans, reserve fighting men, parents, and representatives from the sponsored troop units, military schools and DOSAAF training organizations for the instructional methods and pedagogic direction of the "Orlenok" game.

In a training establishment, the organizer of non-class and non-scholastic indoctrinational work (in a school) or the deputy director for training and indoctrinational work (in an institution, technical school) is a representative of the council, the military instructor is the deputy chairman of the council, and the sports teacher is the consultant for physical training.

Appendix 6

Program of the "Yunyy Komandir" School attached to the Higher Combined Arms Command Order of Lenin Red Banner School imeni the RSFSR Supreme Soviet

The present program is designed to prepare "Yunyy Komandir" School students from the ranks of 10th-class schoolboys.

While studying it, the students comprehend the essence and significance of service in the army as the honorable duty of a USSR citizen, the requirements of the military oath and USSR armed forces regulations, and the basic duties of a soldier; they study the physical components of small arms weapons in a motorized rifle platoon; they are acquainted with the general construction of combat equipment; they acquire elementary skills in using individual protective equipment; they practice drill manuals without weapons; they are acquainted with the requirements on the servicemen's physical training and several types of military applicable exercises.

The students are acquainted with the school's history, its combat traditions, life and living conditions; initial familiarity with the profession of an officer is conducted.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Department instructors, officer political workers and the best prepared students conduct the classes with them.

The evaluation of the student's mastery of the program's content takes place while conducting the classes.

Estimate of training time:

-- training days -- 34
 -- training hours per day -- 2
 -- total training hours -- 8

Distribution of Training Time by Section

Section No	Section Title	Number of hours
I	Political training	10
II	Tactical training	15
III	Primary duties of a soldier from the regulations of the USSR armed forces and manuals	10
IV	Individual protective equipment against weapons of mass destruction	2
V	Physical components of small arms weapons and hand grenades	6
VI	Military technical training	2
VII	Drill training	10
VIII	Physical training	4
IX	Military medical training	4
X	Familiarization with the profession of an officer	1
	Reserve	4

Distribution of Training Time by Subject

Subject no.	Subject Title	Number of hours
1	V. I. Lenin on the defense of the socialist homeland	1
2	Nature, distinctive features and present condition of the Soviet armed forces	1
3	The military oath -- a fighting man's vow of loyalty to the motherland	1
4	Strictly observe Soviet military discipline. Encouragement and punishment. Their indoctrination-al significance. Modern requirements on military discipline	2

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

5	USSR armed forces regulations -- the law of the fighting men's life and work	1
6	Command, political and engineer technical personnel in the Soviet armed forces. Obey commanders and chiefs without question, respect them and defend them in battle	2
7	Content and essence of military comradeship. Value the honor of the troop collective -- the duty of each fighting man	2
Total....		10
I. Tactical Training		
1	Basic types of combat operations	1
2	A soldier's actions in battle	2
3	A squad in the basic types of combat	8
4	The basis of military topography	2
5	Ways and means for controlling subunits during combat	2
Total		15
III. Primary duties of a soldier from the regulations of the USSR armed forces and manuals		
1	The military oath and the military banner of a troop unit	2
2	The duties of a soldier	2
3	Servicemen and the mutual relations between them	1
4	Distribution of servicemen, distribution of training time and daily order	2
5	Fundamentals of organizing and performing guard duty	1
6	Rights and duties of guard personnel	2
Total....		10
IV. Individual protective equipment against weapons of mass destruction		
1	Purpose and general construction of a filter-type gas mask, ways to use it	1
2	Purpose and procedure for using the combined arms protective outfit	1
Total....		2

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

	V. Physical components of small arms weapons and hand grenades	
1	Physical components of an automatic rifle and light machine gun	2
2	Physical components of a hand-held antitank rocket launcher	2
3	Purpose, combat characteristics and construction of hand grenades	2
	Total....	6
	VI. Military Technical Training	
1	Purpose and general construction of an armored personnel carrier and medium tank	2
	Total....	2
	VII. Drill Training	
1	Duties of commanders and soldiers before a parade and in formation	2
2	Drill manuals and moves without weapons	10
	Total	12
	VIII. Physical Training	
1	Morning physical exercises	1
2	Gymnastics	1
3	Overcoming obstacles	2
	Total....	4
	IX Military Medical Training	
1	First aid during accidents	1
	Total....	1
	X. Familiarization with the profession of an officer	
1	The history, organization and tasks of the school; familiarization with its training base	2
2	Conditions for admission to the school. Basic requirements for school-leavers	2
	Total....	4

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Appendix 7

From the decree of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions Secretariat, the Komsomol Central Committee Secretariat, the Physical Culture and Sports Committee attached to the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Bureau of DOSAAI Central Committee Presidium dated 22 February 1974.

On a defense and sports health camp for youth

Considering the great importance of defense sports health camps in improving the health, patriotic indoctrination and preparation of youth for work for and the defense of the motherland, the AUCCTU Secretariat, the Komsomol Central Committee Secretariat, the Physical Culture and Sports Committee Secretariat, the Physical Culture and Sports Committee attached to the USSR Council of Ministers and the bureau of the DOSAAF Central Committee Presidium resolve:

1. To recommend republic, kray, oblast, district, city, and rayon Komsomol committees, physical culture and sports committees and DOSAAF committees develop and carry out with appropriate trade union councils and committees, national educational organs and other interested organizations measures to develop a broad network of mass sports health camps for youth, organize the training and indoctrinational process in them, and publicize the experience of their work.
2. To approve the statute on the defense sports health camp and typical staffs of administrative, economic, pedagogic and medical camp personnel (Appendix Nos. 1 and 2).
3. To draw up the food expenditures for participants in the defense sports health camp for youth in accordance with the norms which have been established for work and rest camps by Appendix No. 2 to the AUCCTU Presidium decree dated 20 February 1970.
4. To establish that the maintenance of a defense sports health camp is conducted by the resources of Komsomol and DOSAAF committees, trade union councils and committees, economic and other organizations as well as by resources received from the participation of youth in production and agricultural work during their stay at the camp and from the realization of passes....

From the statute on a defense sports health camp for youth

... IV. Financing, Staffs and Economic Upkeep of a Camp

An estimate of expenditures, which is submitted for the approval of the appropriate trade union council, is drawn up for the maintenance of the camp by Komsomol committees.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

The staffs of the camp are established in accordance with the typical staffs of administrative, economic, pedagogic and medical personnel which have been approved by the joint decree of the AUCCTU Secretariat, Komsomol Central Committee Secretariat, Physical Culture and Sports Committee attached to the USSR Council of Ministers, and the DOSAAF Central Committee Presidium bureau dated 22 February 1974 (Protocol No 6, point 16, Appendix No. 2).

Food expenditures for the participants are made up based on the norms established for work and rest camps in Appendix No. 2 to the AUCCTU Presidium decree dated 20 February 1970.

A training material base is created at each camp depending on the number of youth undergoing training. DOSAAF committees and military commissariats provide a camp with the necessary equipment, weapons, ammunition, training supplies and equipment. The sports inventory, which is required for the operation of the camp, is selected by physical culture and sports committees and physical culture organizations.

Under the system of military sponsorship help, appropriate organizations provide without levying fees a rifle range, shooting range, firing range, training weapons, visual aids, ammunition and military training and patriotic films from the district film rental centers. They also organize classes with the youth on familiarizing them with the combat equipment and weapons of units and conduct training firings with combat weapons.

Special structures are set up in each camp for the storing of training weapons, small caliber rifles and cartridges in accordance with the existing requirements in the instruction on the procedure for storing training weapons.

Note:

a) The work conditions and official pay rate of camp workers are equal to the work conditions and official pay rate of leading workers and indoctrinational and junior service personnel in Pioneer camps and health camps for upperclass students in secondary schools, which have been approved by the AUCCTU Presidium decree from 30 October 1964 and the AUCCTU Secretariat Decree dated 23 December 1967.

The position of deputy camp chief for training and political work is equal to the position of a senior Pioneer leader, the position of teacher-instructor (detachment leader) is equal to the position of Pioneer leader or teacher-instructor in Pioneer camps;

b) medical workers are paid in accordance with a camp estimate--according to the rates established in accordance with the instruction on the procedure for calculating the wages of public health and public security workers, which

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

has been approved by Order No. 496 of the USSR Minister of Health dated 9 September 1964 based on an agreement with the State Committee for Labor and Wage Problems, the USSR Ministry of Finance and the AUCCTU and the changes introduced by Order No. 700 of the USSR Ministry of Health dated 25 August 1972;

c) workers in the camps are provided free housing and receive food, paying 50 percent of the actual cost of the food items without including general camp overhead expenses in the cost of the food; the other 50 percent is covered by the resources of the trade union budget and other sources, excluding social insurance resources;

d) the issuing of passes is conducted in accordance with the norms established by the joint decree of the AUCCTU Secretariat and the Komsomol Central Committee Secretariat dated 10 August 1966: 10 percent of the overall number of passes are issued free and a payment equal to 30 percent of the cost of the passes is collected for the other passes.

V. Stock Taking and Bookkeeping

a camp commission regularly organizes a check of the economic and financial work of the camp and checks on the receipt, storage and correct expenditure of food items, the actual availability and calculation of material valuables, and the status of financial documents and bookkeeping.

When the camp's work is completed, an inventory of equipment and a documentary inspection of financial and economic activity are conducted. The inspection report, the inventory record, the financial account and the report on the work done in the camp are submitted to the appropriate trade union council by the Komsomol committee.

The stock taking and accounting of the camp are conducted by analogy with the instruction about bookkeeping in Pioneer and other health trade union camps for school children, which has been approved by the AUCCTU Secretariat decree dated 7 March 1972.

Typical Staffs of Administrative, Economic, Pedagogical, and Medical Personal for a Defense Sports Health Camp for Youth

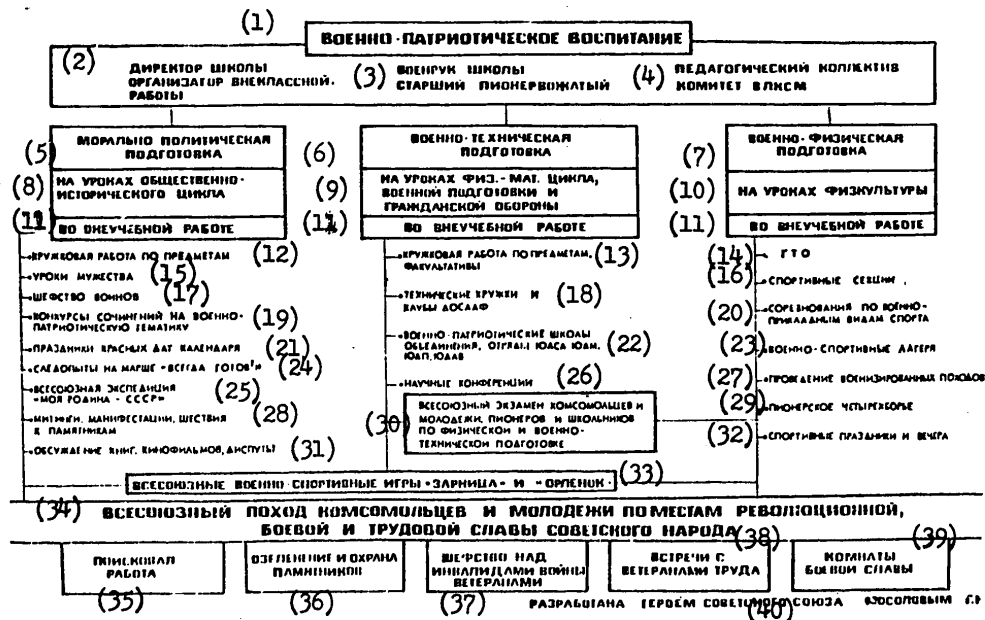
No. in order	Position	Number of camp workers with a permit for a shift		
		100 people	101 to 200 people	more than 200 people
1	Chief	1	1	1
2	Deputy chief for training and political work (Zampolit)	-	1	1
3	Physical training instructor	1	1	1

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

4	Teacher indoctrinators (detachment and squad leaders)	2	4	5
5	Manager of the economic unit	1	1	1
6	Chief cook	1	1	1
7	Cook	1	1	1
8	Watchman-fireman	1	1	1
9	Bookkeeper-cost clerk	-	1	1
10	Doctor	1	1	1
11	Nurse	-	-	1
Total.. 9		9	13	15

Appendix 8

The System of Military Patriotic Indoctrination for Students in Secondary Schools and Professional Technical and Schools



[Key on next page]

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

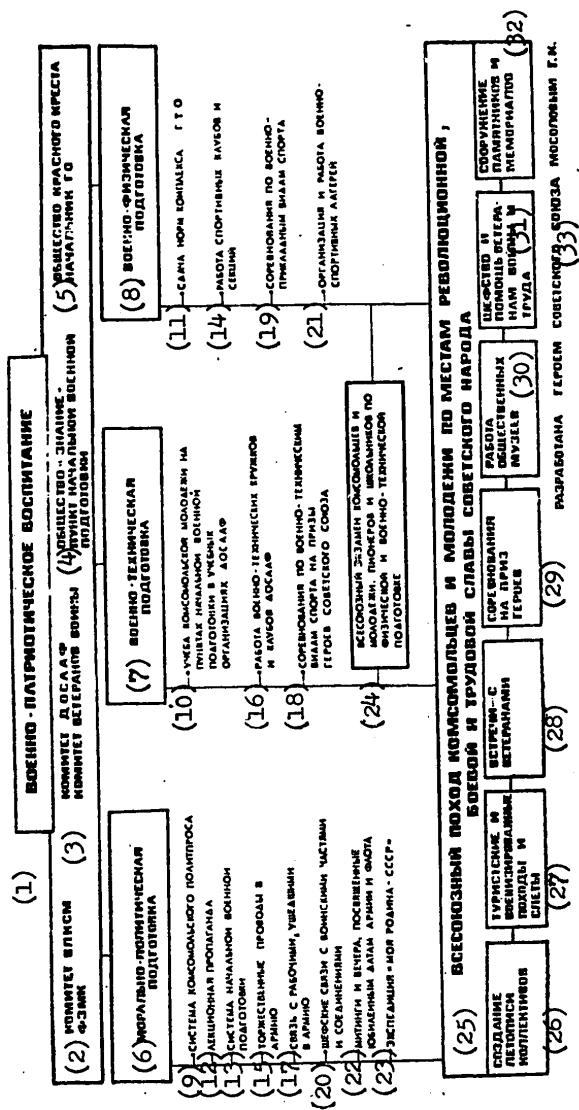
Key:

1. Military patriotic indoctrination
2. School director
3. School military instructor
4. Teaching collective
5. Moral and political training
6. Military technical training
7. Military physical training
8. During classes in the social and historical cycle
9. During classes in the physical material cycle, military training and civil defense
10. During physical training classes
11. During non-scholastic work
12. Circle work by subject
13. Circle work by subject, department
14. GTO [Ready to Work and Defend the USSR]
15. Lessons of courage
16. Sports sections
17. Sponsorship of fighting men
18. Technical circles and DOSAAF clubs
19. Writing competitions on military patriotic subjects
20. Competitions on military applicable types of sports
21. Calendar red letter day holidays
22. Military patriotic school, associations, and young friends of sailors, young friends of the Soviet army, young friends of the border guards and young friends of the air force detachments
23. Military sports camps
24. Pathfinders on a march--always ready!
25. All-Union expedition "My Motherland--the USSR"
26. Scientific conferences
27. Conducting paramilitary marches
28. Meetings, demonstrations, processions to monuments
29. Pioneer four-event competition
30. All-union examination of Komsomol members and youth, Pioneers, and school children in physical and military training
31. Discussion of books and films and public debates
32. Sports holidays and evenings
33. All-union military sports games, "Zarnitsa" and "Orlenok"
34. All-union march of Komsomol members and youth to sites of the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat and work glory
35. Research work
36. Planting of trees and shrubs and the protection of memorials
37. Sponsorship of disabled war veterans
38. Meeting with labor veterans
39. Rooms of combat glory
40. Developed by Hero of the Soviet Union G. K. Mosolov

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Appendix 9

System of Military Patriotic Indoctrination of Working Youth



[Key on next page]

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Key:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Military patriotic indoctrination | 18. Competitions on military technical types of sports for the prizes of the heroes of the Soviet Union. |
| 2. Komsomol committee
Factory, plant or local committee | 19. Competitions on military applicable types of sports |
| 3. DOSAAF committee
War veterans committee | 20. Sponsorship ties with troop units and large units |
| 4. "Znaniye" Society
Basic military training program | 21. The organization and work of military sports camps |
| 5. Red Cross Society
CD chief | 22. Meetings and evenings devoted to army and navy anniversary dates. |
| 6. Moral political training | 23. The expedition "My Motherland--the USSR" |
| 7. Military technical training | 24. All-union examination of komsomol members and youth, Pioneers and school children on physical and military technical training |
| 8. Military physical training | 25. All-union march of Komsomol members and youth to sites of the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat and work glory |
| 9. Komsomol political enlightenment system | 26. Creating the journals of collectives |
| 10. Training of Komsomol youth at the basic military training posts in DOSAAF training organizations | 27. Tourist and paramilitary marches and rallies |
| 11. Passing the GTO exercise series norms | 28. Meetings with veterans |
| 12. Lecture propaganda | 29. Competitions for the prize of the heroes |
| 13. Basic military training system | 30. The work of public museums |
| 14. The work of sports clubs and sections | 31. Sponsorship and help for war and labor veterans |
| 15. Ceremonial lines to the army | 32. Erection of monuments and memorials |
| 16. The work of military technical circles and DOSAAF clubs | 33. Developed by Hero of the Soviet Union G. K. Mosolov |
| 17. Links with workers who have left for the army | |

Appendix 10

A thematic plan for the work of the Komsomol Committee in the Moscow Locomotive Repair Plant in the military patriotic indoctrination of youth for 1977.

1. Organize and conduct a series of thematic evening get-togethers and meetings with war and work veterans.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Period: According to a special plan.

2. Actively participate in the month's inspection of the mass defense work dedicated to the 59th anniversary of the Soviet armed forces and the 50th anniversary of DOSAAF.

Period: 23 January 1977 to 23 February 1977.

3. Organize and perform work for the participation of the plant's Komsomol organization in passing the GTO exercise series norms.

Period: throughout the year.

4. Organize and perform work for the participation of Komsomol members and youths in the All-union march of Komsomol members and youth to sites of the Soviet people's revolutionary combat and work glory.

Period: according to a special plan.

5. Organize and make preparations to celebrate Victory Day.

Period: 6 May

6. Organize and carry out a series of measures to prepare for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of Great October.

Period: According to a special plan.

7. Organize and perform work for the military patriotic indoctrination of Pioneers and school children at the Pioneer Camp imeni Solntsev.

Period: According to a special plan.

8. Organize and perform work in the military patriotic indoctrination of Pioneers and school children in sponsored School No. 422.

Period: According to a special plan.

9. Participate jointly with sponsored unit No. 3355 in the work of the military patriotic indoctrination of youth.

Period: According to a special plan.

Approved during a meeting of the Moscow Locomotive Repair Plant's Komsomol Committee.

Protocol No. 7 dated 5 January 1977.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Appendix 11

From the statute about inspection content on military patriotic and defense sports work in the Komsomol organization of the 1st Moscow Clock Plant in honor of the 60th Anniversary of Great October.

Inspection Conditions

The inspection contest on military patriotic and defense sports work provides for the carrying out of the following conditions:

1. Active participation in the conduct and publicizing of the all-union march to sites of the Soviet people's combat, work and revolutionary glory.

-- the conducting of mass measures dedicated to indoctrinating youth in the Soviet people's revolutionary combat and work traditions, the history of the CPSU and Komsomol, and today's heroic spirit; and holding rallies for participants in the marches;

-- the use of wall newspapers, factory newspapers and shop radio broadcasts; the making of amateur films and stands on the subject of the all-union march.

2. Preparation of youth for service in the ranks of the Soviet army and navy;

--active participation in the work of defense and sports societies;

-- mastery of military technical specialties;

--mandatory attendance of induction age and pre-induction age youth during classes at the plant's training point;

--the participation of Komsomol members and non-union youth in the work of the "Rodina" Club.

3. The physical training of the youth:

--achieving the largest participation of youth in sports competitions and passing the GTO norms;

-- attracting induction-age youth to classes by tourism;

-- conducting a physical training examination on the following norms:

- a. firing;
- b. throwing grenades;
- c. skis;
- d. track and field.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Direction of the inspection contest is placed on the organizational committee.

Primary Komsomol organizations jointly with the trade unions, Voluntary Sports Society and DOSAAF councils develop and carry out measures for the broad involvement of Komsomol members and youth in the inspection contest on military patriotic and defense mass work.

Summing up the Results of the Inspection Contest

The organizational committee which engages in the summing up of the inspection contest's results is approved in the Komsomol organization. Representatives of Komsomol and trade union organizations, the Physical Training Council, and DOSAAF and veterans of the USSR armed forces are included in it.

The Komsomol committee jointly with the Voluntary Sports Society and DOSAAF councils sums up the inspection contest's results in two stages:

1st stage-- by Navy Day.
2d stage-- by 7 January 1977.

In order to summarize the results of the inspection contest, the Komsomol organizations of the plant's shops and sections submit a two week report to the Komsomol committee about the progress of the inspection in the primary organization, statistical data, and the necessary material.

Awards

The Komsomol organizations, which have achieved the best results in the inspection of military patriotic and defense sports work, are awarded: for 1st place--the temporary Navy pennant and a certificate; for 2d place--the Komsomol committee pennant and a certificate; and for 3d place-- a Komsomol committee certificate.

Young boys and girls, who have achieved the best indicators, are awarded Komsomol, Voluntary Sports Society and DOSAAF certificates.

The announcement of the winners and the award ceremony take place at ceremonial meetings in the conference hall in the plant.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Molodaya Gvardiya", 1978

8802
CSO: 1801

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

PROBLEMS OF TROOP INDOCTRINATION

Moscow PROBLEMY VOINSKOGO VOSPITANIYA (Problems of Military Indoctrination) in Russian 1979 signed to press 29 Mar 79, pp 1-29, 295-303)

[Authors, annotation, table of contents, chapter one and conclusion of book edited by MajGen S. K. Il'in, Voenizdat, 40,000 copies, 303 pages]

[Text] Authors:

Col I. F. Vydrin, candidate of education--chapters 7 and 8 and part 2 of chapter 12; Col A. M. Danchenko, candidate of education--chapter 10 and part 1 of chapter 12; MajGen S. K. Il'in, candidate of history--chapter 1, part 3 of chapter 2, chapter 3 and conclusion; Col A. I. Kitov, doctor of psychology--chapter 6; Col V. N. Kovalev, candidate of psychology--chapter 9; LtGen M. D. Popkov--chapter 5; Col V. P. Rodionov--chapter 4; (Res.) Col Ye. R. Sakharov, doctor of history--parts 1 and 2 of chapter 2; Col I. F. Forofonov--chapter 11.

Annotation

The authors discuss the theoretical principles, goals, subject matter, forms and methods of military indoctrination in the Soviet Armed Forces; they show the work experience of commanders, political officers and unit and ship party organizations in developing high morale and fighting efficiency required of Soviet servicemen to achieve victory in modern combat.

This book is intended for commanders and political officers and unit and ship party and Komsomol activists, as well as cadets and students of military educational institutions.

Table of Contents	Page
Chapter 1. Military Indoctrination--An Inseparable Part of the Training for Defenders of the Homeland	3
1. The Nature and Content of Military Indoctrination	--
2. Scientific Principles of Military Indoctrination	14
3. The Relationship between Military Indoctrination and Moral and Psychological Training	18
4. The Unity between Political and Military Indoctrination and its Incorporation in Personnel Training	22

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Chapter 2. Principles of Soviet Force Development and Training and Their Reflection in Military Indoctrination.	30
1. Socio-Political Principles of Force Development and Military Indoctrination	31
2. Military Organizational Principles and Their Effect on Military Indoctrination	37
3. General Principles of Military Indoctrination and Training	44
Chapter 3. The Modern Evolution of the Soviet Armed Forces and Military Indoctrination	51
1. Qualitative Changes in the Armed Forces and Their Reflection in Military Indoctrination.	--
2. Streamlining the Military Indoctrination System in Its Modern Phase	62
Chapter 4. The Military Oath and Military Regulations--The Personification of the Requirements of the CPSU and the Soviet Government for Armed Defenders of the Homeland	70
1. The Legal Code for the Soviet Servicemen's Combat Training Activities, Morale and Welfare	--
2. Indoctrinating Soviet Servicemen for Strict Compliance with the Military Oath and Military Regulations	80
Chapter 5. Indoctrinating Servicemen in a Spirit of High Vigilance and Constant Combat Readiness	102
1. Force Vigilance and Combat Readiness in the Contemporary Environment	--
2. The Basic Trends in Indoctrination to Enhance Vigilance and Combat Readiness	111
Chapter 6. Molding and Developing a High Degree of Discipline in Servicemen	121
1. New Features of Soviet Military Discipline	--
2. Basic Trends in Indoctrinating Servicemen in a Spirit of Strong, Intelligent Military Discipline	134
Chapter 7. Developing a Constant Desire in Servicemen to Master Their Military Specialty, Combat Equipment and Weapons	147
1. Scientific and Technological Progress in Military Affairs and the Increasing Requirements for Military Technical Training for Personnel	--

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

2. Developing an Enthusiastic, Prudent Attitude Toward Their Combat Equipment and Weapons in Servicemen	155
Chapter 8. Developing Determination, Courage, Aggres- siveness and Heroism in Servicemen	169
1. Developing a Will to Win, Determination, Boldness, Bravery, Courage and Initiative	171
2. Molding Aggressiveness and Heroism	184
Chapter 9. Military Indoctrination of the Group	193
1. The Increasing Role of Collectivism in Mili- tary Activities	194
2. Problems of Social Psychology and Means of Military Indoctrination for the Group	198
3. The Group as a Factor in Molding the Service- man's Personality	212
Chapter 10. The Role of Military Work in Military Indoctrination	218
1. The Unity of Military Work and Military Indoctrination	--
2. Military Indoctrination During Combat Training and Military Duty	229
3. Basic Trends in Military Indoctrination During Military Work	238
Chapter 11. The Indoctrination of Servicemen Based on the Revolutionary and Combat Traditions of the Party, the People and the Armed Forces	242
1. The Nature of Revolutionary and Combat Tra- ditions and Their Importance in Indoctrination	--
2. The Content, Methods and Forms of Indoctrin- ating Servicemen Based on Revolutionary and Combat Traditions	250
Chapter 12. Some Problems in Leading Military Indoctrination	266
1. The Commander is the Manager and Leader of Military Indoctrination	--
2. Disciplinary Practices Within the Military Indoctrination System	286
Conclusion	295

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

CHAPTER 1

MILITARY INDOCTRINATION--AN INSEPARABLE PART OF THE TRAINING FOR DEFENDERS OF THE HOMELAND

[Text] 1. The Nature and Content of Military Indoctrination

The Soviet nation occupies a fitting place at the very leading edge of social progress. "We were the first people in the world to establish a developed socialist society; we are the first in building communism,"¹ said L. I. Brezhnev in his report dedicated to the 60th Anniversary of Great October. Due to the Soviet people's selfless efforts, the party's plans for developing the physical plant and technological base of communism and for improving socialist social relations are being realized day by day. A new man is being formed in close conjunction with the accomplishment of these tasks.

While exercising its leadership over the people's multi-faceted activities in building a communist society, the party is not relaxing its attention for a single minute on guaranteeing the country's security and on enhancing the Soviet Armed Forces fighting strength. It is steadfastly pursuing V. I. Lenin's behests that we must take a "very serious"² attitude toward defending the fatherland, that "the republic's endurance in the struggle with the imperialists depends upon strengthening the army...."³

In analyzing the contemporary international situation and the nature of the confrontation between the two antagonistic social systems and in considering the imperialists' aggressive aspirations toward the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the 25th CPSU Congress forcefully emphasized the need to be on guard, display vigilance and reliably defend our homeland's security and the socialist cause.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

The Greeting of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers to Soviet Servicemen on the 60th Anniversary of the Soviet Union's Valiant Armed Forces emphasizes that "the Communist Party and the Soviet government are devoting their continual attention to the matter of strengthening the country's defense capability and they are seeing to it that our glorious Armed Forces have everything necessary at their disposal to accomplish their assigned missions."⁴

It is completely natural that the issues of strengthening the Soviet State's security have been widely reflected in the new USSR Constitution which contains a special article on defending the socialist fatherland. It states: "The defense of the socialist fatherland is one of the state's major functions and it is the concern of all the people."

The Communist Party is applying comprehensive efforts to maintain our army and navy at a level which meets contemporary requirements. Their materiel and equipment are continually being improved; the training of military professionals and of all personnel has been raised to a higher level; Soviet military theory is continually evolving and being improved by new conclusions and propositions.

While accomplishing the tasks related to armed defense of socialism's historic achievements, the party continually focuses its attention on the issues of communist indoctrination for army and navy personnel. Moreover, it is invariably guided by Lenin's instructions that "the development of the masses' awareness is, as always, the basis and primary subject matter of all our work,"⁵ and that indoctrination of servicemen is of paramount importance to the Armed Forces accomplishment of their historical mission.

Increasing the moral strength of army and navy personnel and developing their ability to successfully perform their patriotic and international duty is a complex and multifaceted process. This process cannot be separated from the moral life of our entire society and it is performed for a single goal--building and defending communism.

In a capitalist state, the relationships between the army and society have a conflicting influence on the indoctrination of servicemen since the society itself is extremely contradictory. The acute class struggle within capitalist countries also has a negative effect on the morale of personnel in their armies.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

It is a completely different situation in the socialist countries' armies where the indoctrination of servicemen rests upon the advantages of a new society and the unity and cohesiveness of the people. Socialist reality has a favorable effect on personnel. Our advanced social system, the Soviet way of life, the people's achievements in all areas of building communism and the party's successes in its foreign policy--all of this actively promotes the formation of ideological conviction in the men; it also promotes patriotic and international awareness, their indoctrination in a spirit of hatred toward imperialist aggressors and an irreconcilable attitude toward any manifestations of a hostile ideology. The selfless labor of the Soviet people in implementing the socio-economic program outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress, their inviolable unity around the party and their aspirations toward a lofty goal have a profound and multifaceted effect on our men.

The multifaceted ideological and managerial activities of the party and its Central Committee in the communist indoctrination of workers are of enormous importance in training Soviet servicemen and in building their high morale. The party always focuses on this task. In the contemporary environment, the CPSU views the development of a new man as an inseparable element of the overall job of building communism in our country. "The party," emphasizes the CPSU Program, "sets the task of indoctrinating the entire population in a spirit of scientific communism while trying to achieve a situation where the workers have an in-depth understanding of the course and prospects of world development, correctly analyze events within the country and in the international arena and intelligently organize their affairs in a communist manner."⁶

The 25th CPSU Congress thoroughly validated the task of communist indoctrination for workers during the modern stage. It indicated the need for further improvement in indoctrinating Soviet people in a spirit of high ideological principles, patriotism and internationalism, friendship among ethnic groups and an irreconcilable attitude toward any manifestations of bourgeois, revisionist or Maoist ideology. The accomplishment of these tasks is also of decisive importance in molding the moral qualities of Soviet servicemen.

The USSR Armed Forces are continually carrying out all-round indoctrination of the new society's builders and defenders. "Our army," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 25th CPSU

41

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Congress, "has been indoctrinated in a spirit of profound devotion to the socialism homeland, to the ideas of peace and internationalism and to the ideas of friendship among ethnic groups."⁷

The Soviet Army is truly a school of combat, a school which is attended by the overwhelming majority of young people who then actively and intelligently participate in creative work. The Armed Forces continue the all-round formation of the Soviet man's personality based on ideological, political, work, moral, legal, aesthetic and atheistic indoctrination. All the CPSU's ideological wealth and the entire arsenal of forms and means of ideological indoctrination are used for these purposes. This stems from V. I. Lenin's basic instructions that the Soviet Army develops in a spirit of overall Soviet development. Our men always partake of the same moral life as the people.

The indoctrination of servicemen substantially reflects the special features of the military organization, its mission and goals. In discussing the nature of an army, F. Engels indicated that an "army is an institution of armed men maintained by the state for offensive or defensive warfare."⁸ Thus, F. Engels singles out three characteristic features of an army: first, its class nature; second, it is an organized institution of armed men; and, third, it is an institution designed to wage armed conflict.

The general attributes of an army which were formulated by F. Engels are also characteristic of a socialist army although they have a special connotation. The Soviet Army which was established by V. I. Lenin and the Communist Party was a state weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Now, it is a weapon of the state of all the people, a weapon designed to defend the land of the soviets and the socialist cause against the encroachments of imperialist aggressors. It is a specially organized social body whose functioning is based upon very strict centralization and specific coordination among people. It exists to carry out missions by means of armed conflict; its personnel are prepared to wage a victorious war if imperialist aggressors unleash one. Thus, our army has a specific organizational structure and methods of accomplishing the missions facing it which are only typical of it.

Naturally, this suggests the implicit subject matter of army training for our people. The Soviet man is an ideologically staunch citizen-patriot. During his service career, he must

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

obtain an indoctrination which has a special, military orientation in order to carry out his missions in an army environment. This special feature of developing the required military traits in Armed Forces personnel determines the nature of military indoctrination and its place in the overall training system for armed defenders of the homeland.

Military indoctrination is the goal-directed activity of military councils and political agencies, commanders and political officers, party and Komsomol organizations, to develop moral traits in Soviet Servicemen, traits which are based on Marxist-Leninist ideology and which reflect the specific nature of our army, its goals and mission. In conjunction with all the areas of communist indoctrination, military indoctrination develops and molds the traits required by the servicemen to defend the fatherland.

Overall, the moral characteristics of the serviceman's personality which are displayed during daily combat training, duty or in a combat environment are: his moral qualities, fighting efficiency and psychological traits. Of these, the moral qualities are decisive; they reflect a high degree of political awareness, ideological conviction, a socio-political orientation and the individual's ethical features. The serviceman's fighting efficiency reflects his degree of professional training and his attitude toward military affairs and military duties. Psychological traits are the basis of the serviceman's emotional-volitional personality traits.

At the same time, there is complete justification for a concept like morale and fighting efficiency which reflects the military orientation of the serviceman's inner world in a concentrated form. Morale and fighting efficiency are complex mental constructs. Our army is the bulwark of the homeland's peace and security and one of the factors for implementing the Soviet State's peace-loving foreign policy. Moreover, it is a mighty weapon which guarantees an immediate setback to any aggressor. The Soviet serviceman must be well trained to accomplish these missions. Consequently, he must possess a combination of general military traits and traits which are especially required in combat. General military traits are those required of every serviceman, regardless of his career field and the special features of his job, to guarantee the army's functioning both in peace and in wartime. These traits are, first and foremost, discipline, a constant striving to master military affairs, vigilance, brotherhood among troops and military honor. During combat

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

training and while pulling duty, the serviceman needs to combine bravery, courage and valor with these traits. The latter are especially required of him in a combat environment.

The correctness of this description of morale and fighting efficiency also complies with the spirit of the requirements in Armed Forces manuals. The combined arms manuals--primarily the USSR Armed Forces Manual of Customs and Courtesies, the USSR Armed Forces Disciplinary Manual and the USSR Armed Forces Manual for Garrison and Guard Duty--contain the standards and regulations which establish the diverse affairs for all echelons of the military and the principles of the military seniority system. They provide a clear-cut formulation of the requirements on men in all the services and branch arms, requirements which are mandatory under all conditions. The military manuals contain the initial regulations which guide military leaders, commanders, political officers and all personnel in carrying out their combat training missions and during combat operations. They set forth the requirements for the men's traits which are primarily required in a combat environment. The formation of high morale and fighting efficiency in armed defenders of the homeland requires a great deal of mission-oriented effort by leaders of all ranks. Concrete work in this area is conducted with future servicemen even before their arrival in the Armed Forces. In accordance with the Law on Universal Military Service, an important element of this work is the basic military training (including civil defense training) in public education schools, specialized secondary educational institutions and vocational-technical schools as well as at training centers at industrial enterprises, institutions, organizations, sovkhozes and kolkhozes. Specialist training at DOSAAF training organizations and the multi-faceted military patriotic and mass defense work among workers are integral parts of this job.

However, Soviet young men attend the basic school of military indoctrination during their active military duty. It is among the ranks of the Armed Forces that the serviceman obtains the knowledge, skills and conditioning required to successfully carry out his duties in defending the homeland.

From the day that the young man enters the ranks of the Armed Forces, he submits to a special way of life which differs significantly from the civilian life style; under the leadership of his commanders (officers-in-charge), he

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

accomplishes new, specific missions. The system of military indoctrination must promote the appropriate development of his awareness, a reorganization of his state of mind and his development as a military man. This means that it is necessary, first, to gain an in-depth understanding of the mission of the army and navy and of the importance of serving in them and of faultlessly executing one's military duty; second, it is necessary to understand the nature of the army as a very strict, centralized military organization with a special regimen of living which requires a high degree of moral and physical effort, organization, discipline and clear-cut actions from each serviceman. This assumes, third, developing an intelligent attitude in servicemen toward the mastery of military affairs. In conjunction with this, the serviceman acquires qualities like endurance, courage and valor which he will need in his daily job and especially for successful operations in modern combat.

The process of molding morale and fighting efficiency in the officer is even more difficult since all of these traits are closely related to developing his ability to lead his subordinates under any conditions and they must be developed while he is commanding a unit or ship.

Military indoctrination is one sphere of communist indoctrination since it must develop the qualities required of armed defenders of socialist society and of their homeland's state interest in Soviet men serving in the army. A readiness to defend the homeland and the great achievements of socialism implicitly merges with the patriotic awareness and moral world of the builder of a new society. Defense of the socialist fatherland is the sacred duty of every citizen of the USSR, states the new USSR Constitution. This requirement, which has been incorporated in the Soviet State's Fundamental Law, is one of the tenets which define the subject matter of communist indoctrination.

Communist indoctrination and military indoctrination are counterparts like the general and particular in a single, inseparable process. When organizing communist indoctrination for servicemen, the special features of army and navy life should be taken into account. Naturally, at the same time, it is completely impermissible to reduce the indoctrination of servicemen to simply accomplishing their specific training missions and to relax our attention on the common, definitive indoctrination that characterizes communist indoctrination of the Soviet people as a whole.

While developing the tenets of the party's program on communist indoctrination of workers, the 25th CPSU Congress

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

scientifically established ways of successfully implementing it. "This is a comprehensive approach to organizing the entire job of indoctrination, i.e., guaranteeing a close unity of ideological, political, work and moral indoctrination considering the special features of various groups of workers."9 Naturally, these requirements completely apply to organizing the indoctrination of servicemen in our army and navy. An ideological orientation is common to all the elements of communist indoctrination. Each of these elements helps mold an individual who is a patriot and internationalist and they help improve the various facets of his Marxist-Leninist outlook. In an army environment, ideological, political, work and moral indoctrination, just as legal, aesthetic and physical indoctrination and training, have a definite aim and are subordinate to molding an armed defender of the homeland. In its broadest interpretation, all ideological work in the Soviet Army and Navy is directed at developing and reinforcing the moral qualities of a defender of the homeland. Moreover, it is correct to single out military indoctrination and the heart of it--military professional training--although it is not an isolated process.

What are the relationships between military indoctrination and ideological, political, work, moral, aesthetic, legal and physical indoctrination and training?

First of all, let's address the relationship between ideological political indoctrination and military indoctrination. This issue will be examined in detail in the next part of this chapter. At this point, it is important to emphasize that ideological and political indoctrination is the leading aspect of the entire process of indoctrination. It is based upon propaganda, our servicemen's study and mastery of Marxist-Leninist ideology and the Communist Party's policies. Ideological and political indoctrination is the decisive sphere for molding a scientific, Marxist-Leninist outlook in the Soviet people and for arming them with a scientific method of understanding the events which are taking place in the world and for understanding the conclusions which stem from these events. In the army environment, it includes an in-depth mastery of the Communist Party's ideology, the Marxist-Leninist doctrine on war and the army, Lenin's ideas on defending the socialist fatherland and an understanding of the nature of the military confrontation between the two social systems. In molding the serviceman's personality, a special place is occupied by an in-depth study of V. I. Lenin's works and the CPSU decisions and documents on the issues of defending the socialist fatherland. In this

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

respect, it is impossible to overrate the importance of the decisions and proceedings of the 25th CPSU Congress, the subsequent party decrees and the works and speeches of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. All of this establishes the orientation of military indoctrination and it comprises its ideological foundation.

Military indoctrination is closely related to the Soviet servicemen's work indoctrination. Military work in peacetime comprises an entire system of activities by personnel to master political and military knowledge, combat equipment and weapons, methods and tactics for waging combat, pulling unit and garrison duties, standing watch, guard and alert duty. In a war, the basic substance of the military's job is combat operations and, in the appropriate environment, troops may engage in combat, political and specialized training. The military work process not only molds but also tests and strengthens the serviceman's moral qualities and fighting efficiency, such as, devotion to the socialist homeland, patriotism, internationalism, a lofty awareness of his military duty, vigilance, discipline and military expertise, determination, boldness, valor, courage, initiative and resourcefulness.

Military indoctrination is inseparably merged with ethical indoctrination. Communist morality represents an enormous motivating force which has an effect on the Soviet people's actions. Their attitude toward defending the socialist fatherland is manifested in their steadfast implementation of ethical standards. Ethical categories--duty, honor, etc., which appear as military honor--are also categories of military indoctrination. Loyalty to his military duty, an awareness of military honor and dignity are molded in the serviceman both during his ethical indoctrination and during his military indoctrination. There is not a single requirement of military service which does not to a certain extent meet the principles of communist morality.

Military indoctrination cannot be separated from legal indoctrination. This is primarily due to the fact that, along with voluntary compliance with the standards of communist morality, each serviceman must strictly fulfill the duties and legal standards established by the Soviet government's laws. In the army environment, the military oath, military regulations and orders of commanders and officers-in-charge take on the force of a law on an equal footing with general

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

laws. All of this is reflected in the subject matter of military indoctrination.

Molding high morale and fighting efficiency in Armed Forces personnel is also linked to aesthetic indoctrination which ennobles the individual and helps the serviceman develop a stronger love for his homeland and a hatred for its enemies; it develops his understanding of the noble things in military service.

Military indoctrination for army and navy personnel cannot be separated from physical conditioning, physical development, which promotes a union between the individual's intellect and his physical improvement. People with ideological convictions, who are intelligent, have an outstanding mastery of weapons and equipment and are physically conditioned can successfully carry out their complex duties in defending the homeland.

The specific nature of the organization, mission and goals of the armed forces create a situation where the serviceman's daily service and his training and combat activities are established by the general laws operating in the country and by the special standards and rules set forth in the military oath and military manuals. The most important moral qualities and fighting traits of the Soviet serviceman are formulated in the oath--the oath of loyalty to the homeland. It briefly and clearly sets forth the specific requirements for Soviet citizens serving in the USSR Armed Forces.

Military manuals control the entire process of military service, relationships among servicemen, procedures within military units and standards for customs and courtesies, guard duty and garrison duty. They contain regulations which guide military leaders, commanders and all personnel in peacetime and in a combat environment.

The new combined arms manuals published in 1975--the Manual of Customs and Courtesies, the Disciplinary Manual and the Manual of Garrison and Guard Duty as well as the USSR Armed Forces Drill Manual--are saturated with the enormous and multifaceted experience of the military organization and with new items which are characteristic of the Soviet Armed Forces during the modern stage of their development. They formulate requirements for servicemen, requirements whose accomplishment will guarantee the successful functioning of our army and navy considering their new complex missions.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

All of this establishes a special place for military manuals in training armed defenders of the homeland. Just like the military oath, the military manuals are the foundation of the daily work of commanders, political agencies, party and Komsomol organizations in providing military indoctrination for personnel.

Military indoctrination is accomplished in inseparable harmony with training. They are two aspects of the overall process of training Soviet servicemen. During their training, members of military groups master the knowledge, skills and abilities required to defend the socialist fatherland. In conjunction with the training, missions on indoctrination are also accomplished. In turn, military indoctrination has an effect on the servicemen's training. The interrelationship between indoctrination and training stems from the nature of our military doctrine which requires that forces be trained based on the same views and directives. This proposition was emphasized on numerous occasions by M. V. Frunze. "1. The Red Army," he said, "must be indoctrinated and trained on the basis of the same concepts and the same views on all issues related to its activities and missions; 2. This unity must embrace and permeate all aspects and all manifestations of its affairs both in peacetime and in wartime."¹⁰

This is why military indoctrination and training are based on common axioms and principles. At the same time, the specific laws and principles characteristic of each of these spheres of training for defenders of the socialist fatherland are operative.

2. Scientific Principles of Military Indoctrination

Indoctrination as a whole, and military indoctrination as an integral part of it, rests on a broad scientific basis. Indoctrination is based on Marxist-Leninist methodology and it is the subject of study for a number of social, natural and technical sciences. Of special importance in this respect are the propositions of historical materialism on the interaction between society's material and spiritual life and on the role and place of ideology in social development.

The validation of the subject matter of training for the armed defender of the Soviet homeland and the formation of the required moral qualities and fighting efficiency in him are based upon the theoretical deductions of scientific communism, a theory which views the development of a new man

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

within the overall system of goals in building communism and of its armed defense.

Military indoctrination is a subject of study for military theoretical thinking and an active input to it. Soviet military science studies and validates ways of improving the army and navy, the principles of armed conflict and the forms and methods of combat operations; it also formulates the basic requirements for the indoctrination of servicemen and military groups. It develops recommendations for command and political personnel on the most complete estimate of the balance of moral strength between the opposing parties during combat operations. In conjunction with other sciences, soviet military science validates the general principles of military indoctrination and training and establishes ways for improving methods of training servicemen and military groups.

In discovering the nature of the problems of military indoctrination, an important role belongs to the theory of party political work. It comprehensively studies ways and methods of molding such qualities in army and navy personnel as loyalty to their military duty, high vigilance, discipline and others; it helps each serviceman gain an in-depth understanding of the nature of unity of command and of the requirements of the military oath and military manuals. The theory of party political work also has an active effect on holding determination, courage, boldness, valor, bravery and heroism in servicemen.

Party political work solves the problems of military indoctrination with the specific means inherent to it, primarily by using ideological means and forms and methods of exerting influence.

For military indoctrination to be scientific and, consequently, effective, it must also rely upon the deductions and recommendations of military pedagogy and psychology. Military pedagogy conducts an in-depth study of the axioms and basic principles of all the integral parts of indoctrination--ideological, political, work, ethical, legal, aesthetic and physical indoctrination and training. In conjunction with the theory of party political work and military science, military pedagogy develops the principles of military indoctrination and training and the theoretical principles for individual methods of training servicemen and military groups.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

The role and place of military psychology in validating military indoctrination result from the fact that, by relying on the conclusions of Marxist-Leninist methodology and Soviet military science, it provides a psychological analysis of various areas of the serviceman's training and combat activities; it helps define the requirements levied on his psyche and the military group's psychology; and it validates the subject matter and methods for troop psychological training. It studies the effect of various types of troop activities--be it combat training, standing duty or alert or waging combat--on the individual's psyche and it helps find the optimal means for preventing or localizing their negative effects.

Military indoctrination does not only rely upon the findings of the sciences named above but also upon a number of other sciences and many branches of knowledge. It assimilates the data and generalizations uncovered by such sciences as military medicine and military physiology on the nature of the effect of specific elements of military work on the serviceman's body and on the feasibility of his activities in various environments. A number of the problems of the man-combat equipment interface, especially those problems examined by military engineering psychology, are studied by cybernetics.

The subject matter of military indoctrination is the same as and inseparable from the overall system of indoctrination for builders of communism; but, at the same time, it has its own goals, missions and special features. It is based on sociological laws and principles which conform to communist indoctrination as a whole and it is also based on the principles of a number of other sciences which study the problems of indoctrinating personnel of the Soviet Armed Forces. At the same time, as a specific process of training armed defenders of the homeland, military indoctrination also complies with its own inherent principles.

As was already mentioned, military indoctrination and training are two aspects of a single process for training army and navy personnel and they have common axioms and common principles which flow from these axioms.

What are the basic, general axioms which are most applicable to indoctrination and training?

The primary one is that the orientation and subject matter of military indoctrination and training stem from the Communist Party's basic ideas on defending the socialist fatherland

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

and from its military policy. The CPSU's military policy--which is incorporated in the decisions of the CPSU, the Soviet State's military doctrine, the principles for force development and training and military manuals--establishes ways of improving the army in the environment of acute class conflict in the international arena and under the conditions of the scientific and technological revolution; it also establishes the goal and subject matter for training servicemen to carry out their missions in guaranteeing our homeland's security and in guaranteeing the defeat of any aggressor.

A major area of the foreign policy activities of the CPSU and the Soviet government is the development and strengthening of the socialist community and strengthening the fraternal alliance of the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries. This establishes the most important thing in the subject matter of the servicemen's international indoctrination--their indoctrination in the spirit of combat cooperation.

One of the axioms of military indoctrination and training is their dependence upon the development and operating conditions of our army and navy. During each developmental stage of the Armed Forces, their training has had its own special features; it has been filled with new subject matter and its means, forms and methods have improved. At present, our army is accomplishing its mission in an environment of a developed socialist society and of fundamental changes in all areas of military affairs, changes caused by the scientific and technological revolution. The major socioeconomic changes in our country, changes which were incorporated in the USSR Constitution, are having a favorable effect on the Soviet servicemen's moral and social make-up. As an objective imperative all of this is having an effect on the personnel training process and on the subject matter, forms and methods of military indoctrination.

An important axiom defining the subject matter of training and indoctrination and of all personnel training is their conformity with the requirements of modern warfare. Soviet military theoretical thought based on Marxist-Leninist methodology has provided an in-depth basis for the nature and special features of warfare in our time by considering the foreign policy environment and the rapid development of military equipment. Military indoctrination and training must meet the new, high demands which modern warfare makes on the serviceman.

Along with the enumerated axioms, others are also operative, such as the dependence of the subject matter of military

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

indoctrination on the increasing requirements of personnel combat training, the increased relationship between training and indoctrination and others.

The direction of military indoctrination presupposes military personnel's in-depth knowledge of its nature, axioms, forms and methods and an ability to apply them in practice.

3. The Relationship Between Military Indoctrination and Moral and Psychological Training

Military indoctrination is a complex, diverse process. It is inseparably linked to all the other areas of training for armed defenders of the homeland. Of great importance is the relationship and interrelationship between military indoctrination and moral and psychological training. The problem of ensuring the unity between these two aspects of training for servicemen also existed previously. Now its importance has increased a great deal. This is caused by a number of circumstances and, first and foremost, by the increased role of the morale factor in warfare.

Based on a comprehensive analysis and scientific forecast of the nature and special features of modern warfare, Soviet military theory drew a fundamentally important conclusion on the increased requirements for personnel esprit and for molding high moral qualities, fighting efficiency and psychological traits in servicemen.

For victory over the enemy in modern warfare, a more thorough degree of ideological and psychological training for personnel and superior combat expertise and physical conditioning are required. Moreover, one of the special features of war is that, during the armed conflict, there will now be a great deal less time and opportunity than before to further strengthen personnel esprit. This brings about an abrupt adjustment in the focus of efforts for troop training in peacetime.

In turn, this requires a significant increase in the attention paid to moral and psychological training for army and navy personnel. A number of books and brochures published in recent years have been devoted to a scientific validation of this problem and of specific ways and methods of implementing it. This work continues. Some aspects of it, such as the relationship between moral and psychological training and military indoctrination, require further, in-depth investigation. Based on their goals, moral and psychological training and military indoctrination are a single process for

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

training the armed defender of the homeland. At the same time, they are not identical; they have their own special features.

Moral and psychological training use means of ideological influence and the entire process of indoctrination and training to mold the moral qualities required for combat in the serviceman, qualities which will enable him to function confidently in the most complex combat environment and successfully accomplish the assigned mission. In the peacetime environment, it must ensure the serviceman's successful accomplishment of the missions related to maintaining army and navy forces in a high combat readiness posture and to vigilantly conducting administrative duties, pulling watch and guard duty and standing alert. Military indoctrination includes a system of measures for directly molding such qualities. Therefore, to a great extent, it merges with moral and psychological training. At the same time, military indoctrination also has its specific subject matter. As already mentioned, in conjunction with training and political and ethical indoctrination, it supports the formation of the entire package of morale and fighting efficiency which are required of the military in peacetime and in a wartime environment. It anticipates that servicemen will master and strictly carry out the norms and standards of service conduct in the manuals, interpersonal relations in military groups, etc.

The most important thing is that military indoctrination and moral and psychological training are mutually related and have a number of common areas, goals and a common purpose. What are these relations and relationships?

First, moral training, as a manifestation of political indoctrination, establishes the ideological, political and class orientation for developing the serviceman's personality. The goal of moral training is to mold in servicemen a high degree of awareness, a Marxist-Leninist outlook and ideological conviction--the powerful stimulating force which determines their intelligent, strict pursuit of ethical principles in a difficult combat environment. It guarantees that army and navy personnel have an in-depth understanding of the CPSU's theory and policies, its decisions on military issues, the acute nature of the class confrontation between the two social systems and a high degree of responsibility for the homeland's security. This is the very basis of military qualities.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Second, moral training has the goal of explaining the nature and special features of modern warfare and of the high demands which are made on personnel. An in-depth understanding of the socio-political and technical military characteristics of warfare makes it possible for commanders, political agencies and party organizations to conduct personnel training in a mission-oriented manner with a knowledge of the job.

It is completely natural that the missions of military indoctrination and of moral training coincide to a great extent in this area. The personality development of the armed defender of the homeland presupposes the development of his readiness to knowledgeably engage in combat at any time and to vanquish any aggressor. This is unthinkable without an in-depth understanding of the nature and special features of modern warfare and of the demands which it makes on the Soviet serviceman's moral qualities and fighting efficiency.

In accomplishing the mission of maintaining a high degree of troop combat readiness, especially pulling alert in a vigilant manner, military indoctrination and moral training operate in the same area. The problem is primarily one of explaining Lenin's ideas on defending the socialist fatherland and of revealing the aggressive nature of imperialism and the nature of the military threat which imperialism carries within itself with the availability of modern means of conflict and of explaining the requirement for unremitting vigilance and constant combat readiness. All of this especially vividly shows the interrelationship and the interconnections between moral training and military indoctrination.

Third, a proper, comprehensively validated approach to personnel training and indoctrination also anticipates taking into account the relationships between military indoctrination and psychological training. In a broad sense, this relationship is preordained by the fact that the development of the serviceman's personality and his ability to successfully carry out his duties in defending the homeland is unthinkable without considering the individual's psyche, his mental processes, characteristics and condition. The relationship between military indoctrination and psychological training is most vividly manifested in the process of molding moral qualities in personnel, qualities such as determination, strength, bravery, courage, boldness and valor, traits which are especially required of the serviceman in combat. They embody the serviceman's in-depth recognition of his military

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

duty, loyalty to the military oath and strict compliance with the requirements of military manuals. Their formation and development is promoted by comprehensive training of the serviceman's psyche considering the demands of modern warfare. If the level of the serviceman's moral preparation is high and morale and fighting efficiency are well developed in him, his actions will be less dependent upon immediate stimuli and the quickly changing combat environment. This is also achieved by psychological training for servicemen.

The high morale and fighting efficiency of Soviet servicemen personify the unity of ideological conviction, combat expertise, volitional and physical conditioning, the men's understanding of their military duty and their knowledge and strict execution of the requirements of the military oath and military manuals. Thus, military indoctrination and moral and psychological training have a lot in common. They are inseparable components of a single process for training army and navy personnel. An in-depth understanding of the dialectics of this process is an important condition for a high degree of effectiveness in the entire job of training armed defenders of the homeland.

4. The Unity Between Political and Military Indoctrination and Its Incorporation in Personnel Training

Of the diverse relationships which are manifested in the single process of molding the Soviet serviceman's moral world, the primary one is the relationship between political and military indoctrination. This is caused by the fact that political and military indoctrination are the foundation of all training for armed defenders of the homeland; they are the heart of the multi-faceted job of molding their moral qualities. These areas of indoctrination are inseparable although they do have their own specific orientations. Therefore, in studying the relationships between them, primary attention is devoted to confirming the unity between political and military indoctrination, discovering the limits of this unity and reflecting these limits in the personnel training process.

The unity between political and military indoctrination is caused by the fact that this process is based on Marxist-Leninist methodological principles and the directives of the Communist Party--the leading and directing force in developing and strengthening the Soviet Army and Navy. The CPSU establishes the contents of military doctrine, the areas of military development, improvements in military organization and the

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

goals and missions of training and indoctrination--all the multi-faceted training for servicemen.

The party's basic ideas and requirements for force development, including personnel training, are set forth in the CPSU Program, congress decisions and other party documents. They incorporate the unity between the political and military aspects of the entire system for developing and strengthening the Armed Forces. This unity is also fully manifested in the job of indoctrinating intelligent defenders of the homeland, defenders who have ideological conviction, superior moral qualities and fighting efficiency.

As already indicated, the leading role in the unity and interrelationships between political and military indoctrination is played by political indoctrination. This primarily stems from the class nature of indoctrination itself. In a broad sense, indoctrination is the goal-directed utilization of means of indoctrination for personality development and for molding its views in the interests of a particular class. "A class with the means of physical production at its disposal," emphasized Karl Marx, "also has at its disposal the means of moral production...."¹¹ The ruling class defines the goals and missions of indoctrination and training in conformity with its ideology and policies. This proposition is even more significant for the indoctrination of army personnel as one of the most important instruments of state power.

The military ideologists of the capitalist world futilely attempt to prove that bourgeois armies are outside politics and purportedly defend common national interests. All of this is refuted by reality and by the employment of these armies to implement imperialism's aggressive policies, to wage predatory wars, to suppress the workers revolutionary struggle within capitalist countries and to suppress the people's liberation struggle. V. I. Lenin emphasized that "the army's lack of involvement in politics is the slogan of the hypocritical servants of the bourgeoisie and tsarist forces who have always actually drawn the army into reactionary policies...."¹² Now, Lenin's conclusion that bourgeois forces "have become a weapon of reaction everywhere, a servant of capital"¹³ sounds extremely up to date.

The anti-populist nature of the armies of capitalist states establishes the reactionary nature of military indoctrination for their personnel and it establishes the political and class orientation of this indoctrination. Personnel training in imperialist armies is permeated by an aggressive military

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

ideology and policy. In order to send soldiers to fight for unjust goals which are against the people's interest, the imperialist fools them, deceive them morally, intimidate them and bribe them. The officers and the entire, large propaganda apparatus of bourgeois armies widely employ diverse methods and procedures of ideological and psychological indoctrination of servicemen.

The goals accomplished by military indoctrination in the Soviet Armed Forces are completely different. Its political orientation is set by the CPSU's policies, by the mission of our army and also by the nature and goals of communist indoctrination which meet the workers' vital interests. The Soviet Army is a new type of army. In Lenin's decree establishing it, it was openly proclaimed a proletarian, class army. Our army, wrote Lenin, "is organized on the basis of socialist defense and socialist awareness."¹⁴ In this respect, M. Frunze emphasized: "We have always frankly and directly stated that our army is a proletarian army and that it must consist of sections of workers."¹⁵

The class principle for developing our army is defined by the substance and nature of military indoctrination for its personnel. The formation of the Soviet serviceman's morale and fighting efficiency is inseparably linked to the functions performed by our army as the reliable defender of the Soviet homeland's freedom and independence and the achievements of Great October and as the faithful guardian of the Soviet people's creative work and as the bulwark of universal peace.

The establishment of our army as a new type of army also signifies a requirement for molding the serviceman's personality so it will meet the fundamentally new mission of the Soviet nation's military organization. He must be a highly intelligent, brave and courageous defender of the socialist fatherland, one who has ideological convictions and knows military affairs to a tee.

The text of the Red Army Man's solemn promise, which was approved by the All-Russian Central Executive Committee on 22 April, 1918, cited the following basics for the serviceman's morale and fighting efficiency: a constant readiness to defend the Soviet Republic at the summons of the workers and peasants government, a high degree of discipline, honesty and conscientiousness in studying military affairs, no quarter for enemies of the Socialist fatherland and determination, courage, boldness and initiative. The requirement to develop these superior traits in servicemen to defend the achievements of the proletarian revolution was established by the subject matter of military indoctrination. After the Great

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

October Socialist Revolution, during the Civil War and during the transitional period while the exploiting classes still existed in our country, army personnel were indoctrinated in a spirit of constant readiness to fight against internal and foreign enemies and they successfully accomplished their missions.

At present, the class mission of the Soviet Armed Forces is to defend the soviet nation and, along with the armies of the fraternal countries, to keep any encroachments by imperialists aggressors away from the achievements of socialism. This primarily establishes the orientation of military indoctrination. Like all personnel training, military indoctrination is permeated by Lenin's instructions and the CPSU's ideas on defending the Soviet homeland, its national interests and the socialist cause, by the CPSU's ideas on unmasking the reactionary, aggressive policies of the imperialists and by the CPSU's ideas on the requirement for indoctrinating Soviet servicemen in a spirit of class hatred and political vigilance.

The unity and relationship between political and military indoctrination is also brought about by the nature and special features of wars which the socialist state may have to wage. The political orientation for molding morale and fighting efficiency in Soviet servicemen stems from the fact that war itself, in V. I. Lenin's expression, is politics through and through. In their fierce battles with foreign invaders, the Soviet Armed Forces have fought for the highest and most noble political goals and this gave our personnel invincible strength. It was completely natural that, based on the party's instructions in the wartime environment, mission-oriented ideological and indoctrination work was conducted in our army and navy to explain the goals and missions of armed defense of the socialist fatherland to the servicemen.

During the grim years of the Civil War, the entire system of ideological, political and military indoctrination and the formation of superior morale and fighting efficiency in Red Army personnel were subordinated to the goals of the struggle against the attempts by the bourgeoisie and land owners--who were supported by international imperialism--to crush the young Soviet regime and to restore a capitalist order in our country. Special attention in indoctrinating servicemen has been devoted to explaining Lenin's ideas on defending the socialist fatherland and to explaining the party's military policy. The basis of this work was propaganda on the proletarian revolution's military program

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

formulated by V. I. Lenin and his instructions on methods that "we are the defender now since 25 October, 1917; we have been in favor of defending the fatherland since that day.... We are in favor of defending the Russian Soviet Socialist Republic."¹⁶ The Communist Party explained the just nature of the war on behalf of the victorious proletarian revolution and it unmasked the unjust, plunderous goals of the war which was unleashed against our country by domestic and foreign counter-revolutionary forces and it mobilized our servicemen to a selfless struggle against the enemies.

During the Great Patriotic War, the subject matter of military indoctrination in the Soviet Army and Navy also depended upon Lenin's ideas on defending the socialist fatherland and on the party's military policy. The primary thing in the job of indoctrination was explaining to the servicemen the noble goals of the Soviet Union's war against the fascist German invaders and their satellites and explaining to them the need to heroically defend Great October's achievements and our socialist homeland. The Communist Party's policy and all its activities were directed at guaranteeing the enemy's crushing defeat. The party's appeals and slogans directed at the people and the armed defenders of the homeland thoroughly permeated all ideological work and they supplied the basic ideas for military indoctrination. During the war, it relied upon developing qualities in our homeland's defenders, qualities which would be especially required of them in combat: endurance, valor, bravery and the ability to courageously fight against the enemy down to sacrificing themselves.

The high morale and fighting efficiency and the truly large-scale heroism displayed by our men on the front lines of the Great Patriotic War were molded by the reality of Soviet life; they were developed and reinforced during political and military indoctrination and during combat training; they served as a vivid confirmation of the men's profound recognition that they were fighting to deliver our people from the threat of fascist enslavement and for the high ideals of socialism and communism. V. I. Lenin said that "the conviction that the war is just and the recognition of the need to sacrifice their lives for the sake of their brothers boost soldiers' esprit and forces them to endure unprecedented burdens."¹⁷

All of this was completely revealed during the war against the fascist German invaders and their lackies.

A characteristic feature of the development of high morale and fighting efficiency in personnel during the war was the

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

fact that fighting men became conditioned in shorter periods of time in a difficult environment. At the same time, this demanded a high degree of efficiency in the work of commanders, staffs and political workers and party and Komsomol organizations and the ability to make widespread use of examples of heroism and various means and forms of indoctrinating fighting men. During the Great Patriotic War, force missions changed and this was also reflected in the subject matter of military indoctrination. During the first period of the war when our forces were waging difficult, defensive battles, the party's requirement was "don't give an inch!"; special emphasis was given to indoctrinating endurance, determination, courage and valor while defending the lines being held. Subsequently, when Soviet forces went over to the offensive and began to drive the fascist German invaders out of our territory, primary attention was devoted to developing an offensive spirit and aggressiveness in the offense in our army's personnel. All of this work was inspired by the Communist Party's appeals to liberate Soviet territory as swiftly as possible. After this historic mission was successfully accomplished, the patriotic duty of Soviet servicemen merged with the Soviet Army's international mission of providing assistance to the people of Europe in their struggle to liberate their countries from the fascist German forces of occupation.

On the battlefields of the Great Patriotic War, the Soviet servicemen demonstrated their unsurpassed moral qualities and fighting traits, their endless devotion to the cause of the party and people and their socialist homeland, their Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, combat expertise and truly large-scale heroism. The job of molding high morale and fighting efficiency was concentrated directly in the field army. During the harsh engagements, commanders, fighting men and military groups were prepared and conditioned. The success of this job was decided ahead of time by all the party's activities in indoctrinating the Soviet people. The Soviet people's strong moral unity, their cohesiveness around Lenin's party and their faith in their strength and resolve to crush the enemy had a favorable effect on indoctrinating the servicemen. V. I. Lenin emphasized that "the soldiers at the front are part of the country."¹⁸

To a great extent, this determined the subject matter and effectiveness of the job of ideological indoctrination, including military indoctrination, during the last war.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

During the postwar years, the subject matter of military indoctrination in our army and its class, political orientation has been established by the Communist Party by considering the acute nature of the confrontation between the two opposing social systems and the danger of a new war against the USSR and the other socialist countries being prepared by imperialism's aggressive circles. In its activities to strengthen the Soviet State's security, the CPSU proceeds on the basis of Lenin's instructions that "our steps toward peace must be accompanied by an exertion of all our military preparedness..."¹⁹ The CPSU's military policy is directed at guaranteeing a reliable military defense of the Soviet State and the cause of socialism.

From the very first years of the postwar period, political and military indoctrination within the army and navy have been accomplished with due regard for Lenin's proposition that as long as imperialism exists, there is a danger of war; this proposition was completely confirmed by the aggressive policy of the imperialist powers who set out on the path of "a cold war" against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Soviet servicemen have been given an in-depth explanation of their missions in further strengthening the might of the Armed Forces and in enhancing vigilance and combat readiness. The job of popularizing and introducing the experience accumulated during the Great Patriotic War and the glorious combat traditions of our army and navy into the practical activities of training and indoctrination has been waged on a broad front.

Extremely difficult problems in the field of military indoctrination faced commanders, political agencies and party organizations when nuclear missile weapons began to form the basis of our Armed Forces fighting strength and the subject matter of personnel training. In this environment, the CPSU has devoted and is devoting special attention in its decisions to a further improvement in the job of molding high moral qualities and fighting efficiency in our servicemen, to improving their combat expertise and to indoctrinating them in a spirit of high combat readiness. This proposition was forcefully emphasized in the Greeting of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers to Soviet Servicemen on the 60th Anniversary of the Soviet Union's Valiant Armed Forces.

Thus, military indoctrination is one of the important aspects in training armed defenders of the homeland. Goal-directed,

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

effective accomplishment of military indoctrination is a necessary condition for strengthening the Armed Forces fighting strength and for the successful accomplishment of their historic mission.

CONCLUSION

[Text] The Soviet Armed Forces which were established by V. I. Lenin and the Communist Party, are carrying out their historical mission in a worthy manner. Their strength has been raised to a new level in the postwar decades, especially in recent years. At present, our Armed Forces appear before the entire world as the military organization of developed socialism. They reflect the traits of the most advanced system and they incorporate the latest scientific and technological achievements. As a weapon of the peace-loving Soviet state, our army is an invincible bulwark of the Soviet nation's peace and security and of the great socialist cause.

The party always puts strengthening of the Armed Forces at the top of the list for its policy to guarantee a favorable foreign policy environment for building socialism and communism. "Continuing to maintain the country's Armed Forces at a high level," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "so Soviet servicemen will always have the most modern weapons which the imperialists cannot help but consider--this is our duty to the people and we will sacredly carry it out!" 20

The fighting strength of the Armed Forces includes a number of material and moral components. One of the most important areas developing and consolidating them is military indoctrination of our personnel.

Military indoctrination is one of the specific, decisive areas for training a citizen of the USSR as an armed defender of the homeland. It is an inseparable aspect of the process of communist indoctrination. Based on Lenin's ideas on defending the socialist fatherland, ideas which have evolved in the decisions and documents of the CPSU and which have been profoundly reflected in the new USSR Constitution, personnel are

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

given an explanation of the importance and need for military service and for irreproachably carrying out their sacred duty to protect and defend socialism's historic achievements. During the process of military indoctrination, superior morale and fighting efficiency are molded in servicemen; these qualities make it possible for them to successfully carry out their duties both in peacetime and in wartime.

The mission of the Soviet State's military organization dictates the basic principles upon which it is organized and functions. Military indoctrination reflects these principles in its subject matter. Making personnel aware of the importance and need for centralized control, unity of command, strict military discipline, a high degree of vigilance and constant combat readiness occupies a special place in military indoctrination. Strict centralized control, unity of command and military discipline have different class missions depending upon the nature of the social system of which the army is a mirror image. In the Soviet Armed Forces and in the armies of the other countries of the socialist community, they are a concentrated form of the party's directives on the most important issues of force development and they serve army and navy personnel in the accomplishment of their missions of defending socialism's achievements. The persistent strengthening of unity of command on a party basis, a further increase in the level of discipline, degree of organization, vigilance and combat expertise in units and on board ship are major areas of military indoctrination. While indoctrinating personnel to correctly understand unity of command, strict coordination, absolute obedience and execution, commanders, political agencies and party organizations consider the fact that requirements in this area do not remain constant. During the modern phase of development of the Armed Forces, they have increased immeasurably and have been enriched with a new substance.

The foundation of the entire job of troop indoctrination is the enrichment of the servicemen with Marxist-Leninist ideas on defending the socialist fatherland and with the principles of the military oath and military manuals. The code of the basic moral qualities and fighting traits which must be developed in personnel during their military service is formulated in the military oath. It incorporates the unity of ethical norms and governmental legal requirements on servicemen. Military manuals contain the regulations and standards which establish the activities of servicemen and military groups both in peacetime and in a wartime environment. Therefore, the job of commanders, political agencies and party

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

organizations in indoctrinating army and navy personnel to comply with the requirements of the military oath and military manuals and in a spirit of loyalty to their military duty to the homeland is the heart of military indoctrination

Military indoctrination in the army and navy is conducted during training and in a close relationship with it. Indoctrination and training are an inseparable process whose goal is the formation of high morale and fighting efficiency in servicemen and training skilled defenders of the homeland. The unity of these two aspects of personnel training is manifested in the widespread effect means of indoctrination have on the training process; this makes the process more mission-oriented and effective, while training also has an effect on indoctrination. Training is the sphere of activities where soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers, warrant officers and officers are toughened up and their morale and fighting efficiency are molded and polished. Skillfully organized socialist competition serves as an effective means of accomplishing this mission.

Military indoctrination incorporates the fact that the importance of our personnel's military expertise as a component of the Armed Forces fighting strength has increased in the contemporary environment. The development of the servicemen's constant desire to master their combat equipment and weapons presently contains a lot that is new. First, greater intellectual and physical energy are required of soldiers and sailors to master their military specialties. This is primarily caused by the fact that the combat equipment in all the services and branch arms has become immeasurably more complicated. Personnel must know their modern weapons and various types of combat equipment to a tee. New missions have arisen in mastering combat employment methods for modern weapons. Because of this, there has been an increase in the importance of land, air and sea training and there has been an increased requirement for decisively eliminating the slightest trace of leniency and over-simplification in combat training. Second, military indoctrination must take into account current criteria in evaluating the importance of each serviceman's training to accomplish unit or ship operational missions. Deficiencies in the level of training for even a single serviceman in a section, team, crew or shift may have serious consequences for troop operations, especially in a nuclear missile war. This proposition is also related to the increased casualty-producing effects of new weapons and to the fact that modern weapons have become collective in nature as never before.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

The job of developing a constant desire to master military affairs is spread among the officers. They are required to study modern weapons and combat equipment, constantly improve the methods of their work on training and indoctrination and master the skill of managing the training process.

The issue of molding specific traits in personnel during the process of military indoctrination, traits which are especially required of them directly in combat, merits in-depth, continuing study. We are talking about courage, determination, valor and aggressiveness. This mission is accomplished in a comprehensive manner, inseparably linked to the servicemen's moral and psychological training. For these purposes, commanders, political agencies and party organizations use all the diverse forms and means of ideological and managerial activities and the entire process of troop combat training and duty. Moreover, constant consideration is given to the nature of modern warfare, the increased demands made on troop esprit and the exacerbation of the ideological hostility between the two opposing social systems--socialism and capitalism.

Combat readiness is a decisive indicator of the Armed Forces fighting strength. Like a magnifying glass, it concentrates the efforts of professional military personnel, party organizations and all personnel on army and navy training. "The most important thing," said Mar SU D. F. Ustinov, USSR Minister of Defense, "is to steadfastly improve the combat readiness of formations, units and ships, improve their tactical and specialized training and reduce the time period for putting forces on alert to accomplish their assigned operational missions in a complex environment." 21

A readiness to defend the homeland against its enemies at any time with weapons in hand--this is the decisive quality of the Soviet serviceman, the motto of his daily life. The mission of military indoctrination is to develop this moral aspiration of each serviceman in every way possible. Servicemen are required to have an in-depth recognition of the danger that aggressive imperialist circles may unleash a new war, especially one using nuclear missile weapons, and of the consequences which it might inflict on our people and others. The indoctrination of personnel in a spirit of high vigilance and irreproachable accomplishment of all their duties when standing alert plays a leading role in this work. Scientifically validated measures are also required to effectively mold high moral qualities, fighting efficiency and psychological traits in servicemen while they are maintaining combat readiness.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

In accomplishing the package of missions on military indoctrination, it is difficult to overrate the role of military groups. It is primarily in and by these groups that the serviceman's personality is developed. Under the leadership of commanders, political officers and party organizations, strict, prescribed procedures are established in the unit and administrative and moral suasion are exercised over each man in the unit. During their joint military labor and during socialist competition, the required morale and fighting efficiency and especially military brotherhood, are developed in soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers and warrant officers and officers. At the same time, the interpersonal relations and cohesiveness of the military group are reinforced and this is a force multiplier in accomplishing operational and training missions both in peacetime and in a wartime environment.

The Soviet Armed Forces have always had an international nature from the first day of their formation. Our servicemen are loyal patriots-internationalists. The difficult and important missions of protecting the great achievements of October, peace and socialism are being carried out by them in conjunction with the servicemen of the armies in the fraternal socialist countries. They are sparing no effort to increase the fighting strength of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces and the entire socialist community. In this respect, the indoctrination of a spirit of combat cooperation in the servicemen of the socialist countries is of more than passing importance. This is a new moral quality for the serviceman: the requirement for it is related to the formation of a worldwide socialist system. Combat cooperation among the servicemen of the fraternal armies is developed during each fraternal army's daily military labor, training and personnel indoctrination: it is strengthened during joint operations, especially at tactical exercises and maneuvers.

The subject matter of military indoctrination is closely related to the specific missions accomplished by our Armed Forces during each stage of their development. It has been noticeably enriched and has taken on new aspects in the contemporary environment. As a result of the revolution in military affairs, it is faced with new, difficult problems. At the same time, military indoctrination makes widespread use of the very valuable experience accumulated during the six decades of the Soviet Armed Forces existence. In this respect, the combat traditions of our army and navy are of invaluable importance. They provide an inexhaustible source for developing the required moral qualities, fighting efficiency and high esprit

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

in servicemen. The strength of the effect of combat traditions on the serviceman's intellect and feelings consists of the fact that they provide the most vivid examples from the past and, most of all, they provide unsurpassed models of the Soviet people's heroism and dedication in defending the socialist homeland, models worthy of imitation. The popularization of the combat traditions of the Armed Forces, as well as those of formations, units and ships, is a powerful element in military indoctrination. In their daily work of developing high morale and fighting efficiency in servicemen, commanders, political officers and party organizations reveal the close relationship between combat traditions and the life of the troops and current unit and ship operational training missions.

In studying the problems of military indoctrination the elucidation of its relationship to other areas of communist indoctrination occupies an important place. The most important thing is that it is accomplished in a comprehensive manner, in close conjunction with ideological, political, ethical, legal, physical and aesthetic indoctrination and training of servicemen, during their difficult military labor. Among them, political indoctrination plays the leading role. The subject matter of political indoctrination establishes the class orientation and political goal of indoctrination and it reflects the leading role of the Communist Party in molding the intellectual world of our homeland's armed defenders. The CPSU requirement, which was formulated in the Central Committee Report to the 25th CPSU Congress, of a comprehensive approach to organizing the entire job of indoctrination completely applies to military indoctrination.

The comprehensive approach anticipates that military indoctrination will be carried out in complete harmony with the other areas of indoctrination and that it will use the diverse forms and methods of influencing servicemen in a coordinated, goal-directed manner. The specific nature of this area of indoctrination is such that it must be closely coordinated with practice and everyday military work. Without this, productive results are unthinkable. The very unity between military indoctrination and training means that the formation of moral qualities, fighting efficiency and psychological traits through means of indoctrination is always supplemented and reinforced on the job, during daily land, sea and air training for servicemen, at rifle ranges, ranges and tank ranges, at missile consoles, during flights and naval cruises, during alert and while pulling administrative duties and standing guard.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Of special importance is the in-depth study of the special features of military indoctrination and of its organization in the different services and branch arms. Each day of multifaceted activity by commanders, political workers, party and Komsomol organizations brings up things that are new and valuable and that enrich the experience of military indoctrination. Synthesizing and disseminating this experience is one of the important, immutable missions of commanders and officers-in-charge at all levels.

The USSR Armed Forces are in their 7th decade of loyal, devoted service to their people, the Soviet homeland and the Communist Party. Soviet servicemen are honorably carrying out their respected and important constitutional duties as armed defenders of the homeland. In conjunction with their training, political indoctrination and moral and psychological training, this is actively promoted by skillfully organized, effective military indoctrination.

FOOTNOTES

1. Brezhnev, L. I. "Following Lenin's Policy: Speeches and Articles," vol 6, Moscow, 1978, p 582.
2. Lenin, V. I. "Complete Collected Works," vol 36, p 342.
3. Ibid., vol 37, p 96.
4. "60 Years of the USSR Armed Forces: Documents and Materials," Moscow, 1978, p 9.
5. Lenin, V. I. "Complete Collected Works," vol 13, p 376.
6. "Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union," Moscow, 1976, p 118.
7. "Proceedings of the 25th CPSU Congress," Moscow, 1976, p 761.
8. Marx, K and Engels, F. "Works," vol 14, p 5.
9. "Proceedings of the 25th CPSU Congress," p 74.
10. Frunze, M. V. "Selected Works," Moscow, 1977, p 48.
11. Marx, K. and Engels, F. "Works," vol 3, p 46.
12. Lenin, V. I. "Complete Collected Works," vol 12, p 113.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

13. Ibid.
14. Ibid., vol 38, p 50.
15. Frunze, M. V. "Selected Works," p 51.
16. Lenin, V. I. "Complete Collected Works," vol 35, p 395.
17. Ibid., vol 41, p 121.
18. Ibid., vol 32, p 102.
19. Ibid., vol 40, p 248.
20. Brezhnev, L. I. "Following Lenin's Policy: Speeches and Articles," vol 6, p 169.
21. "Practical Activities of Party Work in the Army and Navy," p 9.

COPYRIGHT: Voenizdat, 1979

9001
CSO: 1801

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

MORAL ASPECTS OF MILITARY DUTY

Moscow KOMMUNISTICHESKAYA MORAL' I VOINSKIY DOLG (Communist Morality and Military Duty), 2d supplemented and revised edition, in Russian 1979 signed to press 19 July 79 p 1, 3-8, 233-235, 236-237, 238

[Annotation, table of contents, forward and conclusion from book by Major General A. S. Milovidov, professor and doctor of philosophical sciences, Voenizdat, 50,000 copies, 238 pages]

[Text] This book sheds light on the essential nature and social significance of Soviet military duty as expressed in programmatic declarations of the CPSU and in the new Constitution of the USSR, in which the duty of the Armed Forces is defined as a legal and moral obligation reliably to defend the socialist fatherland.

The author devotes his attention primarily to matters connected with developing a consciousness of military duty taking into consideration the special characteristics of modern-day warfare, to the interrelationship of the legal and moral aspects of this duty and to the subject of instilling a deep sense of responsibility for insuring the security of the motherland.

This new edition has been supplemented taking into consideration the requirements imposed by the 25th Congress of the CPSU concerning moral indoctrination and the latest advances in the fields of science and practical application.

The book is intended for a broad range of readers.

Table of Contents

	Page
Forward	3
Chapter I. Soviet Military Duty as a Moral Obligation	
1. The moral nature of the category of Soviet military duty. Duty as an expression of an active outlook on life.....	9

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

	Page
2. Objective and subjective aspects of the moral basis of Soviet military duty.....	13
3. Historical character of the category of Soviet military duty.....	17
Chapter II. The Moral-Legal Basis of Soviet Military Duty	
1. Specific nature of the requirements imposed by military duty.....	29
2. Unity of and distinction between the moral and legal aspects of military duty.....	31
3. Dialectics of the development of the moral and legal basis of military duty.....	45
4. Moral authority of military duty and self-discipline.....	55
Chapter III. The Structure of the Moral Consciousness of Duty	
1. Ideals, feelings and will.....	70
2. Established morality as an element of consciousness and a constant form of activity.....	78
3. Communist ideological principles--the ultimate regulator of moral activity.....	86
4. The objectively required and the objectively desired.....	92
5. Criticism of the idealistic and metaphysical views of the "spiritual factors" of military duty.....	100
Chapter IV. Technical Military Knowledge, Morality and Military Duty	
1. Nature of the interrelationship between technical military knowledge and morality.....	116
2. Specialized knowledge as a factor in the development of a consciousness of duty.....	124
3. Contradictions between specialized knowledge and the moral development of a military man.....	133
Chapter V. The Esthetic in Military Service	
1. Unity of the ethical and the esthetic in the discharge of Soviet military duty.....	140
2. Moral value of the external and internal beauty of military service.....	154
3. The esthetic in military service as a source of moral satisfaction.....	162
Chapter VI. The Unity of Ends and Means in the Development of a Communist Morality and Consciousness of Duty	
1. Ends and means of indoctrination.....	169
2. Moral stimulation of military service.....	175

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

	Page
Chapter VII. The Moral Criterion of Loyalty to Military Duty	
1. Unity of knowledge, convictions and practical activity.....	188
2. Moral criterion of action and the social activity of a military man.....	197
Chapter VIII. The Essentially Reactionary Nature of the Practice Associated With Instilling a Sense of the "Soldier's Duty" in Personnel of the Imperialist Army	
1. Entrapped in irreconcilable contradictions.....	203
2. Sophistry as a methodological principle of establishing the "moral value" of military service in the imperialist army.....	207
3. Pragmatic criterion for the selection of means of exerting influence on the consciousness of military personnel.....	217
4. Discrepancy between ends and means with its impact on mili- taristic indoctrination	223
Conclusion	233

Foreword

The defense of the socialist fatherland is among the Soviet state's most important functions and is a concern of the entire people. The Armed Forces of the USSR, a reliable guard over the peaceful labors of the Soviet peoples and a bulwark for the entire world, are discharging this task with honor.

Considered from the point of view of its own internal conditions, the Soviet Union has no need of an army. This predetermines one of the fundamental distinctions between the Soviet Armed Forces and the armies of the bourgeois states, whose internal class role not only is not declining, but on the contrary is becoming increasingly broader and more pronounced.

The need for our army to perform its external role is imposed, now as before, by the existence of imperialism with its essentially aggressive nature and by the military threat it poses to the cause of the building of socialism and communism and to the cause of peace. This role has received its legislative formulation in the new Constitution of the USSR: "The duty of the Armed Forces of the USSR to the people is to insure a reliable defense of the socialist fatherland and to be in a constant state of combat readiness guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any aggressor."¹

The Constitution declares that as an integral part of the world socialist system and of the socialist commonwealth, the USSR cultivates and strengthens its friendship, collaboration and relations of comradely mutual assistance with the socialist countries on the basis of the principle of socialist internationalism. Maintenance of the combat readiness of the armed forces at the level required by the Constitution of the USSR is therefore in accord

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

with the fundamental interests of both the Soviet and other fraternal peoples and all progressive mankind because it serves the cause of securing peace on earth and strengthening the defense of revolutionary achievements. After concluding their consideration of the outcome of the trip through parts of Siberia and the Far East taken by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR declared that "the actions the Soviet Union takes in the area of national defense are directed toward defending and securing itself and its socialist friends from any aggression, from whatever quarter it might be launched."²

For the more than 60 years of its own development, the Soviet people have proved true to its duty to defend selflessly the historic achievements of the socialist revolution.

The Great Patriotic War has been the severest test of the loyalty of the Soviet people to its patriotic and international duty. The red flag Soviet troops raised over the Reichstag was not simply a flag of victory in war. It was also the flag of October, which has created a strong and reliable shield from the strongest alloy in the world--hearts and weapons.

"History knows no few heroic feats accomplished by single individuals," writes L. I. Brezhnev, "but only in our great country, only the Soviet people led by our great party have demonstrated that they are capable of heroism on a mass scale."³ The book "Malaya zemlya" contains a penetrating analysis of the moral superiority of the Soviet people over their enemy: "What spiritual giants these were! What unpretentious, but yet undying love for the motherland; what eagerness, what desire to defend it without giving the least thought to their own lives."⁴

The victory in the Great Patriotic War was a triumph of the new social and political system born of October, the socialist economy and of the ideology of Marxism-Leninism, the moral and political unity of Soviet society and the inviolable friendship of the peoples of the USSR.

The Communist Party is leading us on to the accomplishment of great new deeds. Soviet man, a man of a new world and of a new morality--this has been the most important result of its activities. "A man who, having won his freedom, has been able to keep it and defend it through the most hard-fought battles," declared Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 25th Party Congress. "A man who has helped to build the future, sparing no effort and making any sacrifice. A man who, having won through after undergoing all trials and testing, himself has been unrecognizably changed and combined within himself ideological conviction and an enormous store of vital energy, culture and knowledge and an ability to put them to practical use. This is a man who, while being a zealous patriot, has been and always will be, a consistent internationalist."⁵ The concept of "Soviet man" has become synonymous with boundless devotion to the cause of the party, courage and steadfastness, heroism and a deep consciousness of social duty.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Life itself has exploded the myth of the so-called immutable nature of man. In contrast with the bourgeois personality type, the individualist and the egoist, Soviet man in fact concretely manifests a full range of ideological, intellectual and emotional needs and establishes himself as a social individual with a high social calling.

Our motherland has presented itself before mankind in the full glittering array of the talents of its people rejuvenated and transformed by socialism.

Substantial changes have occurred in the armed forces. During the course of their existence, the Soviet Armed Forces have not only witnessed the advance from the 7.6 mm-caliber rifle to today's missiles and nuclear-powered submarines, but they have also taken a giant step forward in enhancing the spiritual aspect of military personnel and in developing a self-sacrificing citizen soldier, a man upon whom great obligations have been imposed.

Possessing a thorough grasp of the military art and full mastery of the military weapons and equipment with which they have been entrusted and boundlessly devoted to the socialist motherland, Soviet fighting men from private to marshal, seaman to admiral, are true masters at what they do.

Despite the fundamental changes which have occurred in the field of military affairs and in the development of military technology, the human being still, as before, emerges as the critical, decisive factor in war. It is at his will that missiles and aircraft are launched into the skies, that radars spring to life and that submarines descend into the ocean depths.

Revolutionary transformations in military affairs have not rendered inoperative, but rather have enriched the general laws governing the dependence of a state's military power and the course and outcome of the military operations it conducts on the moral state of its army.

Soviet military doctrine places the human being and new technology in a dialectical mutual relationship.

The hitherto unprecedented destructive power of modern-day military weapons, the decisiveness and dynamism of combat operations and the great maneuverability involved in the latter impose exceptionally great demands on the human being and have a profound impact on his actions, on his conduct and on his thinking.

Especially important in a rapidly changing situation are a spirit of creative boldness and enthusiasm and a readiness to execute a combat mission at any cost.

Contemporary developments in military affairs have compelled our officer cadres to inquire searchingly into the nature of the processes at work in the activities conducted within the armed forces and to perceive what is

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

new and progressive and incorporate it in their training and indoctrination practice. The currently more demanding tasks involved in the training of military personnel of skill and endurance, knowledge and steadfastness, are imposing greater and greater responsibility on commanders and political workers for study of the theoretical problems of Marxist-Leninist ethics, including that of Soviet military duty, which encompasses the entire aggregate of requirements, demands placed on personnel. It is important with respect to both theory and practice to present clearly and concisely the complex structure of the consciousness of Soviet military duty, the interrelationships among its various components and the dialectic involved in the mutual relationship between the objective and subjective aspects of duty and to have a view of the path military personnel take in the course of their moral development.

Of primary theoretical and practical importance is a knowledge of the interrelationship between the moral and the legal aspects of Soviet military duty and a thorough study and understanding of the moral criterion for military activity under the specific conditions prevailing in the Armed Forces in the new stage of their development.

The development of the moral basis of Soviet military duty strengthens the interrelationship between ethical and esthetic standards in military service. The discharge of military duty in the socialist fatherland is something truly noble, lofty and heroic. All this makes necessary a harmonious combination of moral and esthetic indoctrination for military personnel.

A scientific understanding of Soviet military duty is of inestimable importance in shedding light on the dialectic involved in the development of this important quality and in overcoming contradictions in the development of the personality of the military man through his work in the military by utilizing the entire arsenal of means of establishing the moral incentive associated with military activities.

Of great theoretical and practical interest is the matter of the unity of the moral aspect of the consciousness of duty and of technical military knowledge, particularly under the conditions prevailing in connection with the scientific-technical revolution, when the urgent necessity of thorough knowledge of complex weapons and equipment increases to the highest possible level the extent of a military man's responsibility for his own actions.

The moral factor of the content of human activity has been rendered into concrete form; all aspects of the moral criterion for the discharge of Soviet military duty have acquired ever increasing importance--readiness for practical activity and the motives for it and the consequences of it, selection of the means to be employed for the achievement of a goal and the degree of convergence between the essential and the desired. Taking on particular importance in this connection is the social activity of a person conscious of his responsibility for the discharge of his duty.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

A Marxist-Leninist understanding of Soviet military duty and the dialectic involved in its development is of critical importance in the campaign against modern-day bourgeois apologetic conceptions of "military duty," in developing a critical analysis of the pragmatic methodology and practice employed in inculcating a sense of a "soldier's duty" in personnel of imperialist armies and in exposing the various ideological myths, propagandistic cliches and mendacious arguments masking the truth and distorting the actual state of affairs.

Sophistry is the favored method of employing lies and deceit in the ideological and moral-psychological development of the consciousness of the masses of personnel in an imperialist army. It is employed by cleverly twisting the rules governing logical operations involving ideas, judgements, conclusions and proofs; widespread use is made of disorienting playing at a "defense" relying on mendacious and misdirected accusations; deceitful "figures of speech" hiding half the truth are employed and so on. The bourgeoisie strives to make its officers, as indoctrinators of the masses of its military personnel, into demagogues and virtuoso hypocrites capable of performing artful feats of sophistry for the purpose of justifying its class aims. V. I. Lenin summoned us to a merciless struggle against apologies for aggressive war and against political deceit, mystifications and tortured sophisms. Exposure of the ideological diversions attempted by the bourgeoisie helps in the development in personnel of our Armed Forces of a political-moral quality such as irreconcilability toward the enemies of socialism.

Theoretical development of the principles underlying Soviet military duty is organically related to the practice employed in the process of developing the political-moral and military qualities of our fighting men and to the accomplishment of the most important tasks our party has set commanders, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations--the indoctrination of Soviet military personnel in a spirit of boundless loyalty to their people and to the cause of communism and a readiness to devote all their efforts, and if necessary to give their lives, in the defense of the socialist motherland.

The book offered for the consideration of the reader is devoted to a consideration of the questions which have been set forth.

Conclusion

Morality has its roots in the practical necessity of squaring the actions and interests of the individual with the activities and interests of society. This conformity is established and secured in the norms governing propriety and moral relationships.

Soviet military duty encompasses the entire range of demands the party and the government impose on our military personnel as armed defenders of the socialist fatherland; the development of a consciousness of Soviet military

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

duty is therefore one of the fundamental tasks involved in strengthening the moral factor of the armed forces.

The development of a scientific world view and of communist convictions has been, and remains, the basic content of the indoctrinational activities conducted throughout the armed forces. We come, as we always have, to the following unshakable conclusion: Discipline, as the most important condition determining the army's combat readiness and efficiency, is itself a function of the consciousness on the part of each military service member of his own military duty and of his personal responsibility for the defense of his motherland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In the new phase of the development of the Armed Forces, the category of Soviet military duty has become more profound and broad-ranging and imposes the demand for thorough understanding.

The current phase of the development of the Soviet Armed Forces has expanded the scope of the objective demands imposed by the discharge of Soviet military duty and at the same time has added depth to its subjective aspect and brought to the fore a number of new and complex problems in the area of personnel indoctrination.

One of the fundamental demands imposed by the current phase of the development of the Armed Forces is the achievement of a higher scientific level with respect to both the theory and the practice involved in the development of the moral qualities of our military personnel, people highly committed to duty and boundlessly devoted to the cause of communism.

The right to command other people, to exercise authority over them--this is an extensive right and one which is evidence of the great trust the party has placed in our officer corps. But this trust, together with the power and authority placed at their disposal, imposes great responsibility on our commanders as well--responsibility for being capable of training and indoctrinating their men and for exemplary discharge of military duties.

The function of indoctrination-related sciences has become important as never before. Their increased role does not detract from, but rather to an even greater degree emphasizes, the importance of a philosophical understanding of the essential nature of the moral development of a human being as a product of sociohistorical development.

A consciousness of Soviet military duty may be developed with the greatest effectiveness over tolerably brief periods of time with the indispensable provision that all indoctrinating personnel command a thorough knowledge of the theory of morality and the method of moral indoctrination and demonstrate mastery of the art of developing a consciousness of Soviet military duty.

To generate within all Soviet military personnel an internal need to perceive duty as a matter of honor and conscience is a difficult task.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

In consistently implementing its comprehensive, scientifically based program governing the development of the superior political-moral characteristics of the Soviet man, the Communist Party requires skilled and full utilization of all means of exercising influence through training and indoctrination. The practice of our party organizations has confirmed the effectiveness of the comprehensive, integrated approach to the organization of everything connected with the personal development of the human being, "That is, of insuring the close unity of ideological-political, labor-directed and moral indoctrination taking into consideration the special characteristics of various groups of working people."⁶

What is meant here is not simply the combination or the correlation of three different aspects of ideological indoctrination work, but rather the transformation of it into an organically integrated process, the establishment of the closest possible mutually dependent relationship between political education and the development of a communist attitude toward labor and raising in a purposeful, goal-oriented manner the level of the sociopolitical and labor-associated activity of the Soviet peoples. It is precisely this sort of interrelationship which insures the development of deep ideological convictions, an inseparable unity of word and deed, the development of an active outlook on life on the part of a person and that person's superior moral characteristics as displayed in his personal conduct, his labor for the benefit of society and in his performance of his military duties in defense of the achievements of socialism.

The great achievements of the Soviet people in all fields of productive, political and cultural activity open up before commanders, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations new and more far-reaching possibilities of improving the entire system of providing personnel indoctrination in the spirit of the demands imposed by Soviet military duty.

FOOTNOTES

1. "Konstitutsiya (Osnovnoy Zakon) Soyuza Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik" [Constitution (Basic Law) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics], Moscow, 1977, p 15.
2. PRAVDA, 15 Apr 1978.
3. L. I. Brezhnev, "Na strazhe mira i sotsializma" [On Guard Over Peace and Socialism], Moscow, 1979, p 554.
4. Ibid., p 588.
5. "Materialy XXV s"yezda KPSS" [Proceedings of the 25th Congress of the CPSU], Moscow, 1976, p 87.
6. Ibid., p 74.

COPYRIGHT: Voenizdat, 1979

8963

CSO: 1801

END

79

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY